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Cambridge Budget Ban Stirs Legality Question; Detroit Jury Indicts 135

The World's Day—At a Glance
April 24, 1940

Legality of Cambridge Budget Action Questioned

Legality of last night's action by the Cambridge City Council, which rejected the record budget of $7,181,408 submitted by Mayor John W. Lyons, was questioned today by Theodore N. Waddell, Director of Accounts in the State Department of Taxation and Corporations. Mayor Lyons, refusing to comment on the legality of the action, said the Council's move left nothing further for him to do. [Details: Page 13].

135 Indicted on Graft Charges in Detroit

DETROIT (AP)—Richard W. Reading, former Mayor of Detroit, and 134 other persons were indicted today by a county grand jury which charged graft and corruption conspiracy in the operation of lottery and numbers rackets. Twenty-eight others were named as co-conspirators but not defendants.

In Washington: Senators Modify Fund Cuts

The Senate Appropriations Committee offset part of its cut of $25,000,000 from the House appropriation for the Civilian Conservation Corps, in setting appropriations for the Labor Department and the Federal Security Administration, by adding $1,045,000 for the Labor Department's Wage-Hour Division and approving $45,600 for the National Labor Relations Board's Division of Economic Research.

The War Department has decided that foreign military attaches shall not witness the Army's war games next month. No attaches will be invited to maneuvers of some 70,000 troops in Louisiana and Texas, the first peacetime operation of troops in corps of "streamlined" divisions and as a field army.

Congress has been asked by the War Department to authorize an annual increase of $23,144,683 in the pay of the Army's 227,000 enlisted men to bring them up to the level of Navy men.

Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, recommended that Congress authorize a division of Co-Operatives in the Agriculture Department to promote the co-operative marketing and buying movement among farmers.

Party State Conventions Ordered in N. Y.

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—Attorney General John J. Bennett Jr. ruled today that both Republicans and Democrats must hold State conventions this year to nominate candidates for United States Senator and three associate judgeships of the Court of Appeals. A successor to Senator James M. Mead, Buffalo Democrat, must be elected, while retirements and resignations have left three vacancies on the State's highest tribunal.

U. S. Envoy Lauds Belgian Independence Policy

BRUSSELS (AP)—United States Ambassador John Cudahy told a Belgian audience today that Americans appreciate Belgium's policy of independence, which he said was similar to that of the United States. The envoy said that neutrality "is not very popular" but that neutrals will help obtain an equitable and durable peace when peace comes.

War Summary: 2,000,000 British Under Arms

The British Empire now has 2,000,000 men under arms, exclusive of the Royal Navy and the Marines, the Mercantile Marine, and the Royal Air Force. This announcement by the British Government added that "armies in France and in the Middle East are steadily being augmented." The total did not include various civil and police services allied to the war effort.

The House of Commons heard only minor statements on the war. Prime Minister Chamberlain confined himself to an announcement that the Ministry of Information would resume the functions of the Press and Censorship Bureau.

In Norway military operations between Germans and Allied and Norwegian forces continue around Trondheim and Lillehammer. [Details: Page 6.]

In the air Britain has raided five German bases, including the old target of Sylt, the rest being in Denmark and Norway. [Details: Page 6.]

In Sweden disquiet has been caused by reports of German forces boarding transports at German ports directly opposite the Swedish coast. [Details: Page 6.]

At sea Germany unofficially listed British naval losses since the beginning of the Scandinavian campaign as 57 naval craft—29 sunk or set afire, and the rest struck or severely damaged. [Details: Page 5.]

In China, a Chungking-controlled news agency reported that Kaifeng, in Honan Province, had been wrested from the Japanese—the first provincial capital to revert to Chinese hands since the Chinese-Japanese war began July 7, 1937. Japanese admitted that Kaifeng was under attack but denied it had been retaken.

New York Now Has Own Hatch Law

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 24—New York State's "little Hatch" bill by Senator Allan A. Ryan, Jr., (R), of Poughkeepsie, prohibiting the use of relief funds, the intimidation of relief workers, or the solicitation of campaign funds from persons on relief in elections for State officers, was written into law today following signature of the measure by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman yesterday. Violation of the act will be punished by a fine of not more than $1,000 or a jail sentence of not more than one year, or both.

Another measure which would have barred all political activities by State officeholders, as the Federal Hatch bill stipulates, was rejected at the recent session of the Legislature.

At the same time the Governor signed a bill introduced by Majority Leader Irving M. Ives, of the Assembly, providing that in the interpretation and application of the Labor Relations Act it shall be the policy of the State to encourage the practice and procedure of collective bargaining and to protect employees in the exercise of full freedom of association, self-organization and designation of representatives of their own choosing, free from interference, restraint or coercion by their employers.

Food Stamp Plan Widely Extended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 24—The food stamp plan for distributing surplus agricultural commodities is to be extended to Nashville, Tennessee, and the rest of Davidson County and to a northeastern Nebraska area including the eight counties of Madison Nancy Wayne, Platte, Pierce Stanton, Knox, and Boone in about a month, the Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace, has announced. Participation in the program will be voluntary.

Under the plan eligible families will be given the opportunity to buy orange-colored food stamps and to receive free blue stamps in the ratio of 50 cents worth for each $1 worth of orange stamps purchased.

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Presto! House Painted 8 Minutes, 30 Seconds

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 24 (AP)—A two-story residence was given a new coat of paint last night in eight minutes and 30 seconds.

Ninety-six painters swarmed over scaffolds in the glare of fire truck searchlights and bowed to cheers of 2,000 kibitzers after the stunt.

The Memphis brush-wielders did a similar job last year in 22 minutes. Cincinnati, Ohio, painters followed that with an 18-minute performance.

Bank Commissioner

© Harris & Ewing

Joseph Earl Perry

Prominent Massachusetts lawyer who was appointed, confirmed and sworn in as Commissioner of Banks today.

Perry Named By Saltonstall As Banks Head

In a surprise appointment today, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall sent the name of Joseph Earl Perry as Commissioner of Banks of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to the Executive Council, where it was immediately confirmed by a voice vote under special suspension of rules. Mr. Perry then was given the oath of office.

Mr. Perry, prominent lawyer and past Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, is an authority on taxing and banking. He succeeds William P. Husband Jr. whose term has expired and will serve for three years at a salary of $6,000.

Mr. Perry is a Republican and served in the Legislature from 1925 to 1930. During this period he was chairman of the Committee on Taxation and Constitutional Law. He is Vice-President, Director and Counsel for the Waverley Cooperative Bank and serves on the

(Continued on Page 15, Column 2)

U. S. and Japan Seek to Avoid New 'Incidents'

Admiral Taussig taken to task for war talk as both nations strive to avert minor issues.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 24—A determination not to let minor issues roil United States-Japanese relations manifested itself here and in Tokyo today as officials of both countries cautioned against inflammatory talk.

Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri suggested the court-martialing of Rear Admiral Joseph K. Taussig for stating before the Senate Naval Affairs Committee a few days ago that war between Japan and the United States was inevitable. Senator Clark is seen here as expressing the indignation felt by a substantial majority in Congress.

At the same time, Tokyo reports that Yakichiro Suma, spokesman for the Japanese Foreign Office, did his best to pour oil on the waters by warning the Nation that Admiral Taussig's statement was "a seasonal patriotic outburst for the purpose of building up the navy."

"Patriotic Outburst"

Mr. Suma is quoted as saying that his experience in the Japanese Embassy in Washington had taught him that such outbursts might be expected during the period when the Navy was seeking increased funds from Congress and asked Japanese to exercise patience in judging them.

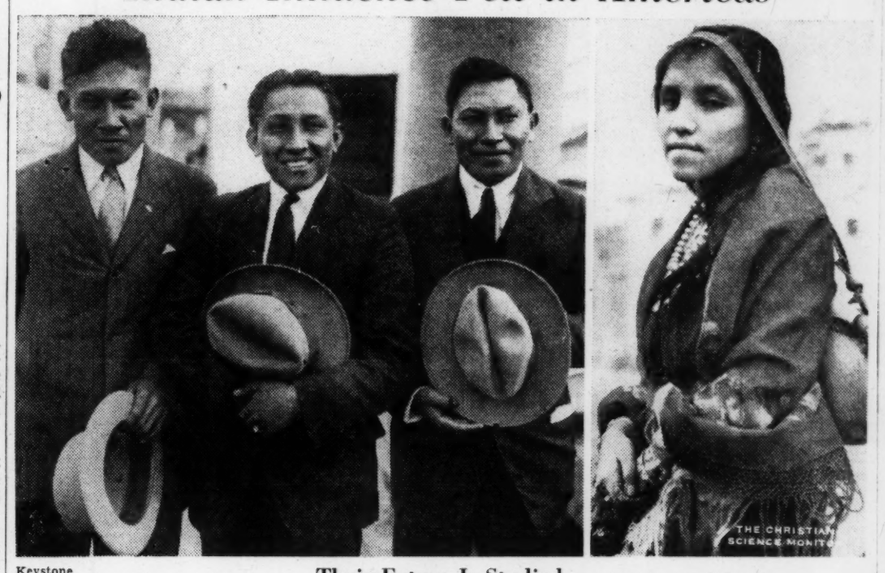
Senator Clark said that "Taussig's remarks were a perfectly outrageous, indefensible exhibition of militarism for which he should be court-martialled.

"Taussig's statement is the type of militaristic sword-swinging that has brought Japan itself into its present deplorable situation. The fact that the Japanese allow naval officers to dictate domestic policies is precisely what is responsible for all the trouble in the Far East," he added.

Although the United States issued a strong and unmistakable warning to Japan recently that any

(Continued on Page 9, Column 6)

Indian Influence Felt in Americas



Keystone

Their Future Is Studied

Left: Typical Indians of the New World whose contribution to democracy in the Western Hemisphere was praised at the first Inter-American Indian Congress in Mexico. Right: Tal-e-nes-mewa, "Blooming Feather," a Hopi Indian maid, carrying a Hopi water jug.

Cardenas Sees Need to Blend Indian Culture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Emancipation of Indians in the Western hemisphere by incorporating the best of their culture into that of the American Nations is essential to the growth of genuine democracy and continental solidarity, President Cardenas told the first Inter-American Indian Congress at Lake Patzcuaro.

President Roosevelt, in a message to the delegates, emphasized the constructive work being done at a moment of world turmoil. The message was read by John Collier, Director of the United States Department of Indian Affairs.

"For me there could be no better manner to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Pan American Union," Mr. Roosevelt wrote, "than that of dedicating all our thoughts in collective form to the 30,000,000 Indians

(Continued on Page 9, Column 3)

Nazi Looting of Poland Revealed in Document

By Ann Cardwell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—What is claimed to be an original copy of Germany's economic plans for Poland, their purpose and methods of attainment, has found its way to France.

It takes the form of orders given to Dr. Karl Hermann Frank by Field Marshal Hermann Göring to be sent out to authorities in the German-controlled Polish "Government General" area. It is now in the possession of the Polish Government in Angers.

The writer has examined the document. It is a long set of instructions, consisting of four paragraphs with many subheads. At the top of the first page, on the left-hand side, are the words, "Prime Minister Field Marshal Göring, Chief Commissioner of the Four-Year Plan, Plenipotentiary for the General Government of Poland, Krakow, Jan. 25, 1940. Strictly confidential." It is addressed to the chief of the office for carrying out the Four-Year Plan or to his substitute.

Four-Year Plan

Then follow the four paragraphs, beginning with a statement that these concern the Reich's Four-Year Plan. The next sentence says that "in view of requirements of a military order" no long-term economic policy can be permitted in the "Government General."

On the contrary, it is imperative that everything that can be drawn from that country that will aid the Reich must be immediately used to advantage.

Therefore the document says, the Reich's representatives in that territory are to be guided by these considerations:

1. Agricultural production must be increased, especially on all holdings of 100 hectares (about 250 acres) and more, and systematic allotment must be made in advance of all foodstuffs that are to be produced. German troops must be the first to be supplied, next the semi-military organizations, thirdly the German administrative class, and lastly the local population.

2. Forests are to be exploited without consideration of conservation. Occupied Poland is expected to provide 1,000,000 cubic meters (1,379,500 cubic yards) of lumber, 1,200,000 cubic meters of pit props, 400,000 cubic meters of wood pulp for the Reich.

3. Oil and ore production are to be intensified, chemical works such as those engaged in the production of fertilizer, are to be forced to produce as much as possible, supplying, not only the needs of the "Government General," but also sending to the Reich.

4. Industrial establishments and factories, the products of which are of a military or economic character useful to the Reich, are to be ordered to speed up as much as possible and in some cases given special facilities and privileges.

5. As for labor, the German administrators of this Four Year Plan are to see that at least 1,000,000 Poles are sent from occupied Poland to work in German factories or on German farms.

Series of Commands

Next comes a section devoted to attainment of these aims, with general explanations as to how authorities are to proceed. It is not a detailed set of instructions but rather a series of commands. Administrators must demand an increase in rural production, and an increase in livestock; secure manufacture of an adequate supply of farm machinery and tools, and further development of transportation by rivers and canals; see that no wood is wasted and that all goods shipped reach their destination.

As for money for industry, that must be found in existing Polish banks. All equipment must be provided for oil production. Means of transportation must be found, especially for oil. And in speaking of industry, attention is directed to the need of adequately feeding and clothing industrial workers in order that the highest possible level of production may be reached and maintained.

The capacity of each industry allowed to exist must be most minutely studied from every point of view and it must be made to produce its maximum. All such detailed information is to be duly recorded, as well as the lists of all factories, those supplying war materials to the Reich, those absolutely necessary to the people of the area, those kept to replace factories evacuated by the Reich, and lastly those destined to be wrecked.

Labor Transports

As for labor transports, they should be completed during the month of April. Labor officers are to look after the problem of labor, both in the occupied area and in the Reich.

The last section of the document is a long one. It deals with general instructions concerning the task of German executives of this plan.

Certain points are worth noting. One is that persons employed in key industries must receive sufficient food to make it possible for them to retain their working capacity, while for the rest of the population the food ration must be reduced to a minimum.

Secondly, there must be no leniency in the matter of closing factories whose products cannot be regarded as essential, unless such factories can work with substitute materials, as when shoe factories can turn to making wooden sabots, at the same time leather footwear being forbidden to the local population. All regulations regarding the use of raw materials must be at least as stringent as those in the Reich.

The last paragraph concerns transportation of raw and finished products, and here attention is called to valuable raw materials found in dismantled plants: of the systematic collection of leather, scrap iron, waste materials, etc., in which work Jews may be employed; about the necessity of carefully worked out transportation schedules; about all payments, which are to be agreed upon by the offices of the Reich in the occupied area.

This set of instructions is described here as "not a four years but a Four Months Plan for occupied Poland," intended to drain that area of all its resources within the shortest time limit.

1,000,000 Needy Found in Poland

By the Associated Press

Washington

James T. Nicholson, American Red Cross official, estimated on his return from Europe that more than 1,000,000 persons were destitute in German-occupied Poland and that relief agencies had been able to meet the needs of only one third of that number.

"Regardless of aid we can give, great suffering will continue until new crops come in and industries resume operation," he said.

In interviews with German and Polish officials, Mr. Nicholson was told that plans were being made by German and Russian authorities to move between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 members of the minority groups of German and Russian-annexed Poland into the Government General Area. These plans, he said, were part of a German effort to solve the minority problem.

This Changing World

Blockade at Home—Watchfulness at the Ports for Secret Messages Taken In or Out of Britain in Wartime—Personal Experience

By H. B. Elliston

The papers I travel around with caused me a shoal of trouble coming into and leaving England. Perhaps the British should warn neutrals of the rigid inspection that greets the neutral as he arrives and departs. I had heard of the outgoing inspection, but not of the incoming inspection, and so, when I arrived at Shoreham airport from Amsterdam, I was rather astonished at my reception.

On the Amsterdam-Shoreham plane I had struck up an acquaintance with an English businessman who offered me a seat in his private car to London. He blenched a little when he saw me dump my papers on the immigration inspector's desk. He began to perceive the dimensions of his offer. At the end of the first hour, I went outside, and suggested he leave me to my fate, whether it be the Tower or just plain hanging. Gladly he accepted the release of a man he had prematurely called friend.

Then I returned to the immigration officer. Letters, memoranda, carbons of my articles, newspaper clippings, notebooks, books—this poor man was going through with a fine tooth comb. Occasionally he mumbled at the task. "I don't know why you should carry around so much stuff," and I agreed. At last he dug down to a carbon copy of a whole book I had written. I began to feel sorry for him as he grimly plowed his way through several hundred pages of foolscap.

Occasionally he would read my lucubrations, and once he actually got interested, but only for a brief spell. In that time he asked me a question or two as one man to another. The conversation drifted to the weather, and the poor prospect of fishing, or something. I was being put at my ease. But not for long. Suddenly the official seemed to realize with a start that he had shed his bureaucratic cloak. And he hastily resumed his investigation.

* * *

At long last he was satisfied that my papers were in order. I thought I could then depart with a clean ticket. But no, there was another ordeal to go through, this time at the hands of the military. A sergeant-major took me and my papers in hand. He said that, since his task would be equally drawn out, I would have to go upstairs to the office of the military post. Meekly I followed him, and I was ushered into the commander's office. And this officer began to duplicate the examination of the immigration officer. He was very polite, as was the immigration officer; and did a little extra-curricular chatting, though about the last war, not about my book.

Occasionally other officials would come into the room. I recall one man in particular. He dashed in, looked me over, and demanded to know whether I had ever been to Gravesend. I denied not only our meeting, but also that I had ever been to Gravesend. He said nothing, and went out. Another two hours elapsed, and the officer in charge finally said he was very sorry, but there were too many papers there for him to pass, and he would have to send everything to the chief censor's office.

And so I took the train to London without my papers. It was somewhat inconvenient, but I realized the need for the examination, especially when I recalled how in the World War enemy messages were passed back and forth through the medium of innocent parties. Still I wanted my papers back. In London, therefore, I contacted the Ministry of Information, and explained my predicament. Wasn't there some method of expediting the examination? Assuredly, and this would be done. And within three days the whole dossier had been returned intact. I assume I got a clean bill of health.

* * *

Before leaving England I found that the wartime traveler could make his exit without trouble if he took all his papers ahead of departure to an office in Pall Mall for censorship. This I did. Within two days, the whole caboodle had been packed up for me and sealed with a Government stamp and plastered with stickers "Passed by censor." But I had been too thorough. Inside the parcel were my train and plane tickets for my port of embarkation, and I had the job of obtaining duplicates. The London papers, I saw afterward, made a paragraph out of the incident. But at the time the incident seemed to me to be evidence of my good faith. It proved to be no such thing when I got to the Heston airport.

For, arrived at the airport, I found myself with one or two books, papers and pamphlets I had bought for plane and train reading. A new squad of military and immigration officers pounced on them. Again page after page was turned over laboriously, presumably to find evidence of invisible writing and some other sign of private communication. The examination went smoothly enough until the officer came across a pamphlet boldly called "The Truth About the War." I hadn't read it, but had been attracted by the title. Maybe I could pick up something that I hadn't heard. But one look from the inspector and I knew I was suspect. The officials said that in view of such a pamphlet they would have to hold the remainder of my baggage.

* * *

At that I made a fuss, and gave the names of some higher-ups who, I said, would clear me of suspicion instanter. But there was no move to contact the higher-ups. Accordingly I began to stand on my dignity, and demanded that a call be put through right away for the War Office. They would know, I insisted, that I was only a harmless newspaperman. The officials said they were very sorry, but in view of this pamphlet, well. . . . I retorted that I didn't know what the pamphlet was all about, and they could keep the pamphlet, for all I cared. Then they might be sure that no hidden message could get out of the country. It wasn't that, I was assured, but the fact that I had this pamphlet in my possession. That was the trouble.

However, my repeated suggestions of a telephone call to the War Office at length were heeded, and again all the potential stain was wiped out. Now I could take out my things. That is, I could take out everything but the pamphlet. I was well satisfied, but curious. Dare I question these stern fellows? They had melted a little at the sign that I wasn't unknown to the military authorities. I decided to risk it, and I asked what was in the offending pamphlet that had caused such a fuss. They unbent enough to tell me the awful truth. The authors of this pamphlet were agitating for a negotiated peace. That made me even more curious to read it, I ventured, boldly. Oh, they replied, you will have the pamphlet back in Boston, and it will get to America before you do.

That was nearly seven weeks ago and the pamphlet hasn't arrived, but the nonarrival isn't so important as the evidence I got, both in the examinations and in the holdup of the horrendous pamphlet, that the British in this war mean business, and no mistake.

British Bomb German Bases; Gain in Troop Race to Norway

Allies and Norwegians in north converging on Trondheim: Germans threaten in the south.

Britain intensified its air raids today. Attacks on five German bases were announced. They included raids on Aalborg in Denmark, on Stavanger, Kristiansand, and Oslo in Norway, and on Sylt, where two German patrol boats were sunk.

Swedish uneasiness has been increased by the reported embarkation of German troops aboard transport ships at German ports on the Baltic opposite Sweden. The transports, the destination of which was unknown, were accompanied by ice-breakers.

Meanwhile a German commission to discuss matters relating to Swedish-German trade has arrived in Stockholm.

Military operations in Norway appear to be divided into two main fronts. The more northerly of these is a battle for Trondheim on which British and French troops, co-operating with the Norwegians, are converging from the south and the north.

The other front is farther south, in the interior, where two German forces pushing northward in the Lillehammer sector are threatening to trap Norwegians operating in that sector.

German and Allied naval craft were reported in another engagement in the Skagerrak, although conflicting accounts of the action attached considerable speculation to the results.

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, April 24 — The Allies appear to be closing in on Trondheim from three sides on land, while the Allied warships control Trondheimfjord.

The capture of this port would greatly broaden the Allied base of operations, enabling the Allies to land troops more rapidly. It would further consolidate their control of all of Northern Norway.

Already the ratio of forces is steadily changing in the Allies' favor. The only port with which the Germans can still maintain sea communications is Oslo, and even there mines and submarines are exacting a heavy toll.

Warning From Sweden

Elsewhere they are entirely dependent on air transportation.

It is this inability of the Germans to send in sufficient reinforcements to keep pace with the Allies that accentuates the possible danger of an attack on Sweden, for the Swedish Government has made it clear that it will never consent to let German troops pass through its territory.

Aside from the fact that the vigilant Swedes are not likely to be caught off their guard and have a splendidly equipped Army, an attack on Sweden would cut Germany off completely from Swedish iron ore and other Swedish exports, including cellulose.

Simultaneously it would administer a fatal blow to the already cooling friendship with Russia.

Since the German invasion of Norway, the Russians have concentrated their troops at Salla in the territory ceded by Finland, the point closest to the North Finnish railhead of Kemijaervi.

At first it was feared that this meant that Russia intended to help Germany to carve up Scandinavia, as it did in Poland. However, the latest trends of Soviet policy give grounds for assuming that these troops are being held in readiness should Germany venture closer.

Before leaving Helsingfors, I was told by a reliable source that Germany had its eyes on the Aland Islands.

One clue to the shifting Baltic line-up is Russia's apparent consent to the Swedish-Finnish fortification of the Alands.

The importance of this changed attitude is clear if one recalls how Russia fought this plan tooth and nail last year, when it cropped up in the League of Nations.

Despite Russia's new Baltic bases, however, any great power which has the Aland Islands can command the Baltic in all directions.

Previously Russia opposed their fortification, because it suspected Germany's hand behind the Swedish-Finnish proposal.

If now Russia favors this move, it is because it believes it would impede Germany's seizure of the Islands.

Heavy air-sea engagement echoes in Skagerrak: Page 5.
British bomb air bases: Page 6.

Foreign Policy Grows as Vote Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 24—With intensification of the European war the Roosevelt-Hull foreign policy comes more and more to the front as a Presidential campaign issue.

Mr. Roosevelt's proposed western trip announced yesterday, to continue during the Republican Convention, may stress foreign policy in mid-west isolationist areas.

Recent speeches by Thomas E. Dewey have been eagerly scanned for comments on his proposed foreign program.

The Hull reciprocal trade agreements have already become an issue in Congress and Senator Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon, minority leader, has announced they will be taken to the country in the election.

By force of necessity, the Democratic candidates almost certainly must support the Roosevelt-Hull program. This includes Postmaster General James A. Farley, whose speech in New York yesterday indicated a restiveness under the pro-third term argument against "changing horses while crossing a stream."

Equal on War Issue

In a comment not specifically mentioning Mr. Roosevelt Mr. Farley remarked that "no politician should attempt to gain the favor of the electorate by making believe that one man can keep out of war better than the other fellow."

Republicans would probably prefer not to center the campaign on foreign policy. They believe they have a powerful case against the New Deal on domestic issues. Almost inevitaby if the war issue is raised they must take a position of criticism of Mr. Roosevelt's foreign policy.

Mr. Roosevelt's own decision on the third term may be decided by foreign developments. The war news has grown steadily more serious, rather than the reverse, in recent weeks.

As the situation stands, Democrats and Republicans alike advocate keeping the United States out of war. There is no dispute about that. But with steady intensification of Europe's war the parties have begun to define what may be a real political issue. There seems evidence that a number of Republican candidates have been resigning themselves to the seemingly inevitable.

Primary Points

The beginning of this difference shapes into three parts.

1. Trade Pacts: Republicans voted consistently in the Senate against extension of the pacts, and Senator McNary said it would be made an issue. Democrats, of course, favor the pacts. This may be part of the political divergence.

2. Keep Out of War: Both sides profess to favor this, but Republicans may argue that Mr. Roosevelt is temperamentally unsafe to handle the matter and will point to his past utterances to support their contention.

3. Co-operation With Democracies: Roosevelt-Hull would use measures "short of war" to aid democracies; leading Republican candidates have taken a position of absolute isolation.

The issue as it shapes up seems to be one of degree. Democrats, as exemplified by Woodrow Wilson, will be accused of "internationalism," Republicans of "isolationism." While the critical implication in either epithet will probably be exaggerated, there is evidence that it may denote an actual trend.

Dewey on War

Republican candidates, with one exception, have shown growing antagonism to the Roosevelt "short of war" stand. The single prominent exception is Wendell Willkie. The change in attitude as indicated by speeches seems to be shown characteristically by Mr. Dewey. Back on Jan. 20, Mr. Dewey made a speech in New York that was hailed as supporting New Deal foreign policies. In Wisconsin on March 29 and 30, however, he took a strongly critical slant. The press quoted him as saying:

"The only way this country can remain genuinely neutral is for the Government to give its full recovery and to keep its hands wholly out of the European war and out of any negotiations that may take place between the warring nations, now or at any other time . . . keep completely out of the affairs of Europe."

Mr. Dewey has since strengthened this attitude of aloofness. At Indianapolis April 15 on his present tour he was quoted:

"The paramount obligation of our Government is to consider every word and act from one standpoint: that is, to make certain that the United States will not become involved whether directly or indirectly in any aspect of the war or the negotiations between the warring powers."

The President Replies

It was this statement that brought the attack by Mr. Roosevelt in his broadcast to the Young Democrats last Saturday. This also helped define the rival Democratic attitude on foreign affairs, which confronts the Republicans.

"Your Government is keeping a cool head and a steady hand (in foreign affairs)," Mr. Roosevelt said, "We are keeping out of the wars that are going on in Europe and Asia." Criticizing the Dewey comment, without mentioning him by name, he said he was one "who tells you, in effect, that the United States and the people of the United States should do nothing to try to bring about a better order, a more secure order, of world peace when the time comes."

Mr. Roosevelt has castigated German and Russian aggression against democracies in statements which also fit into the evolving foreign policy of the Democrats.

Mr. Dewey was the last of the important Republican candidates to take his foreign policy stand. Senators Arthur Vandenberg and Robert A. Taft took the opportunity to attack the Roosevelt program in the neutrality debate last fall. Mr. Taft went part way in his attack then, and Mr. Vandenberg was even sharper.

Taft With Vandenberg

On March 3, Mr. Taft aligned himself more or less with Mr. Vandenberg by declaring,

"I do not feel that the President has whole-heartedly accepted the declared view of the people of this country that we must stay out of war except a war of defense."

The lesser Republican candidates, with the exception of Mr. Willkie, have taken the same or stronger lines, including Frank E. Gannett, Senator Styles Bridges of New Hampshire and Representative Joseph Martin of Massachusetts, minority leader of the House.

The issue may be brought up sharply in the months to come, and observers can imagine a situation in which Allies would be pressed for American aid of supplies and funds. Mr. Roosevelt's "measures short of war" might, for example, include loans to the democracies if they were fighting with their backs to the wall; the rival Dewey formula would presumably keep America aloof—"whether directly or indirectly in any aspect of the war."

Mr. Roosevelt seems to be building his party's case on America's undoubted sympathies for the Allies.

Mr. Dewey seems to be building his party's case on America's undoubted desire to stay out of the war.

Which desire is stronger, and whether these desires are mutually incompatible, remains to be seen. The issue seems increasingly likely to play an important part in the coming Presidential election.

G-Men vs. 'Front'

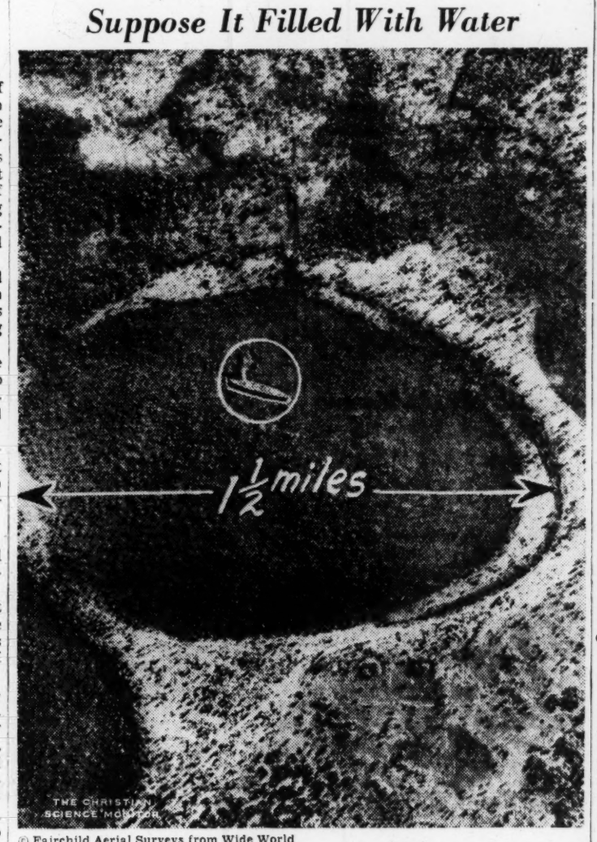
NEW YORK, April 24 (AP)—The way was cleared today for the reproduction in Federal Court of recordings of alleged conversations among some of 16 defendants charged with seditious conspiracy to overthrow the United States Government.

The Government said the records were made in the home of Denis Healy, Government informer who fraternized with the alleged conspirators to obtain evidence against them.

Seven Federal Bureau of Investigation agents testified yesterday in a session marked by the introduction of a potentially formidable arsenal and the showing of moving pictures of alleged "maneuvers" by some of the defendants at Narrowsburg, N. Y.

Arthur M. Thurston, F. B. I. agent, testified that three completed home-made bombs, 132 rings of cordite powder, a variety of bomb-making apparatus, rifle shells, and a rifle were found in the home of defendant John A. Viebrock, adding that Viebrock had acknowledged the manufacture of the bombs. The evidence was admitted against Viebrock only.

Suppose It Filled With Water



© Fairchild Aerial Surveys from Wide World

Hole-in-Ground Formation, Horry County, S. C.

Terrain as viewed from airplane. Figure sketched in the circle represents the liner, Queen Mary, and shows relative size of ship and "crater."

Meteor Yields to Bubbling Spring, As Cause of Carolinian 'Craters'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LINCOLN, Neb. Those mysterious, oval-shaped "craters" that dot the interior plains of North and South Carolina, initially identified by geologists as likely evidence of a collision between the earth and a comet ages ago, are now believed to be only the visible effects of prehistoric springs.

Prof. Douglas Johnson, Columbia University geologist, told the University of Nebraska chapter of Sigma Xi that bubbling springs, washing away the sandy soil of the Carolinas in times past are a more prosaic cause for the origin of the mysterious "bays" which have intrigued natural scientists, than the first beliefs that a spectacular shower of meteorites landed in the area and dug out shallow craters. Evidences that argue for a cometary origin were mentioned as follows:

(1) Each bay or crater is oval, as if produced by some object striking the earth obliquely. (2) The axes of the depressions are almost parallel, and trend in a northwest-southeast direction. (3) A ridge of sand surrounds each crater, most strongly developed on the southeast rim. (4) Some craters have double or triple rims, as if struck two or three times.

If it were true that the craters were produced by a great shower of meteorites coming from the northwest and striking the coastal plain at an oblique angle, there should be abundant "finds" of meteorites.

That proves to be true. An oval encompassing the area of most abundant craters also encompasses the area of most abundant meteorites. But Professor Johnson finds this a case to which the maxim, "Things are seldom what they seem," applies. For use of analytical research to restudy the facts shows:

(1) The craters are only roughly oval; and it is difficult to see why plunging meteorites should produce craters systematically asymmetrical. (2) Many craters are pear-shaped rather than oval. (3) The apparent parallelism of the axes of the craters has many exceptions; and how meteorites coming parallel through space for long distances suddenly diverge by wide angles, is a serious question not wholly answered by suggesting that the meteorites exploded: (4) The sandy ridges on close examination are wider in the southeastern half of the quadrant, and it is difficult to see how a plunging meteorite would pile up more debris on the southeastern than the southwestern side of the craters. Furthermore, magnetometer measurements of the southeastern ends show much magnetic material buried there, but it turns out that these "highs" are most probably due to the iron in old rocks in the region and not to meteorite iron.

Bids Are Approved On Atlanta Housing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The United States Housing Authority has approved a $1,576,000 bid by the Virginia Engineering Company, of Newport News, Va., for construction of the 616-unit "Henry Grady Homes" rehousing project in Atlanta, Ga. Officials said work would start by May 1, and last approximately one year and provide more than 2,700 jobs.

Transport Men Charge Reds Hold Control

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP)—Fred M. Howe, who said he had been "kicked out of office" in a marine radio union, told the Dies Committee today that "high officials" of the American Communications Association, Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliate, were Communists who planned to help set up a Soviet system in this country in event of war.

He testified that Communists were radio operators on many of the finest ships in the American Merchant Marine and on some smaller ships were the only operators aboard.

The Party had succeeded also, he said, in placing members in the Government's airway radio service.

Until recently, Mr. Howe testified, Hollis O. Fairchild, whom he identified as a Communist, had been an employee at the Marine Radio Station at Chatham, Mass., which he said was the best and largest in the country, able to communicate with ships throughout the world.

Names Two Unions

From Thomas Humphrey O'Shea, who said he was the first President of the Transport Workers' Union, the Dies Committee heard yesterday that Communists were in a position to paralyze the transport systems of New York and Alaska.

Mr. O'Shea testified that the Communist Partly not only dominated the Transport Workers' Union and the United Radio, Electrical and Machine Workers' Union (both of the Congress of Industrial Organizations), but that it held key positions in maritime labor organizations.

Furthermore, he said, gun clubs had been organized by Transport Union members for regular target practice.

"Do they have these guns for the same reason that these 17 'Christian Front' people had them?" asked Representative J. Parnell Thomas (R) of New Jersey, referring evidently to the group prosecuted in New York on charges of plotting to overthrow the Government.

Mr. O'Shea agreed.

In New York, Michael J. Quill, International President of the Transport Workers' Union, issued a statement in which he said Mr. O'Shea's testimony was "absurd."

"There are no gun clubs in the Transport Workers' Union," he said. He added that the charge of Communism had been "denied 100 times."

Mr. Quill said Mr. O'Shea had been expelled from the Union in 1938.

Mr. O'Shea testified that the Communist Party controlled transport unions in Alaska for the purpose of committing sabotage in event of war between this country and Russia.

Demands C. I. O. Act

Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, Chairman of the committee called on the C. I. O. today to "clean house" by expelling any Communist members.

Mr. Dies declared that John L. Lewis' organization owed a duty to the country "to quit sidestepping and ducking this issue."

"It is now no longer a matter of speculation," he told reporters after the Committee had received testimony yesterday from Thomas Humphrey O'Shea, former President of the Transport Workers' Union.

Brazil Opens Doors Wider To Increased Immigration

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (AP)—Brazil is encouraging immigration and still does not have enough men for available work. Six years ago the Government set quotas totaling 79,020 yearly. Immigration has been consistently below this. During the last year, President Vargas' Government has taken several steps to increase immigration without scrapping most of the quotas. Brazil has:

Removed all quota restrictions on Portuguese immigrants.

Raised the quotas for the American countries to 3,000 annually from each, compared to a previous high for an American country of 349 (Argentina).

Thrown open the doors for settlers coming from Finland.

Offered haven to 3,000 Roman Catholic and Jewish refugees from Germany.

But the State of Sao Paulo recently told the Federal Government it could use 300,000 immigrants, in its agricultural and industrial work—principally on coffee and cotton plantations and in manufacturing. That was Sao Paulo alone, just one of the largest among Brazil's 22 political divisions.

Portuguese immigration is especially favored because the Portuguese settler is most easily assimilated. The Council of Immigration and Colonization, in lifting all quota limits on Portuguese immigration April 22, 1939, called attention to "identicalness of religion, language and customs, as well as to racial and historical affinities, existing between Brazilians and Portuguese."

Many Portuguese Arrive

Portuguese immigrants have been arriving in large numbers on the occasional English ships since war began in Europe. The reduction in passenger shipping has caused a pileup of Portuguese waiting to come out to Brazil. An immigration official said some 2,000 were reported recently in the Portuguese port of Porto awaiting transportation to Brazil, and that two Brazilian passenger vessels—the Pocone and the Santarem—soon would be put into the Brazil-Portugal service, principally to carry immigrants.

Prior to lifting of the Portuguese limit, Italy had had the highest quota—28,027 annually compared to Portugal's 22,955. That was because the quotas were 2 per cent of the total immigration from any country in the years 1884-1933, and it happened that Italians had flocked to Brazil in greater numbers in that period.

Most Refugees Arrive

Total immigration permitted annually from the American countries (not including Canada) totalled less than 850 under the old limits. Now the total from the 20 countries can reach 60,000 yearly.

The United States, with a quota of 214, had come second to Argentina's 349. Afterward was Uruguay with 153, and then there was a sharp drop to Chile with 31 and Peru with 23. The rest were all below 15.

Most of the 3,000 refugees from Germany already have arrived, the official said. Arrangements for their immigration were made with the help of Pope Pius and was financed by various refugee groups.

Each family of these refugees had to have 20 contos, about $1,000, in cash. Presumably the Refugee Committees helped with this. The refugees are being permitted to choose their own work, except that like all immigrants they are banned from the liberal professions—medicine, law, general engineering, etc.

To avoid minority questions, Brazilian legislation prohibits more than 25 per cent of the immigrants of any one nationality from settling in one locality. It also requires than 30 per cent of the residents of a district be Brazilians and that, if this minimum cannot be obtained, the difference be made up, preferably by Portuguese.

The heavy German population in the three Southern States—Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catharina and Parana—has long been a serious worry to the Brazilian Government, especially since Hitler's rise. Perhaps President Getulio Vargas had the minority question in mind when, in a recent speech in the city of Blumenau, in the heart of the German district, he declared:

"Brazil is not English nor German. It is a sovereign country, which makes its own laws respected and defends its own interests. Brazil is Brazilian."

What is the prospect for the immigrant?

Has No Unemployment

The Government says there is absolutely no unemployment, but a great shortage of labor.

Work is of all kinds, but the Government prefers to send immigrants to farms which raise coffee, cotton, cattle, fruit, nuts, and other products. In fact, the quota system provides that 80 per cent of the immigrants shall be farmers, although officials admit this is not always closely adhered to when there is need of labor in other fields.

Technicians and experts are welcomed and permitted to carry on their specialty.

Pay, in comparison with northern countries, is low, but the whole standard of living is low and luxuries are not so much missed.

The Government would like to open up great areas of virtually unknown territory in Brazil's 3,275,510 square miles. Hardy persons, willing to brave tropical frontier conditions, are gradually pushing into the virtually unknown portions of Matto Grosso and Goyaz, but at present these offer little to attract the immigrant, for there is only the slowest communication with the outside world and the settler has difficulty making both ends meet.

The whole country, with an area slightly larger than the United States, has only about 42,000,000 people. The United States has more than three times as many.

To the average immigrant, Brazil offers adequate but not luxurious living in a reasonably comfortable climate.

Merged Methodist Branches Meet for Major Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 24—The first quadrennial General Conference of the Methodist Church opened this morning in Convention Hall here with devotional services, including the holy communion, intended to provide spiritual preparation for the nearly 800 delegates, lay and clerical, who will spend the next two weeks in making laws and determining policies for the new Methodist organization. The merger of the three major branches of American Methodism, effected one year ago in Kansas City, brought into being a Church numbering 8,000 000 members, with a total constituency conservatively estimated at 20,000,000.

Delegates representing in equal numbers the laity and the ministry have been elected from the 150 annual conferences into which Methodism is divided. They will be assigned this afternoon among the 24 committees for the purpose of sifting the many proposals for legislative changes. The memorials submitted to the several committees will emerge in proposals for enactments having to do mainly with the organizational forms of the new denomination, inasmuch as agreement is general on doctrinal matters, the theological background of the merging denominations having been common.

Women's Standing at Issue

Matters which will hold primary attention of the Conference include the adjustment of problems related to the church press, a uniform system of pensions for retired ministers, the admission of women into full ministerial standing, the relocation of consolidated boards and services of the Church, the reorganization of the work of church women. Numerous denominational papers, some officially subsidized and others independent, with an aggregate circulation of 350,000, are now being published. There are proposals involving consolidations, regional editions with central control, demands for a lay-edited weekly to appeal to the lay mind, and in some quarters suggestions for a Methodist daily paper, frequently described as "like The Christian Science Monitor."

Ministerial pensions at present vary widely from conference to conference, the amounts depending upon the funds held by each of these administrative units and the ability of the constituencies to defray the costs. This system is accused of being unbrotherly, and a uniform system is advocated to make each retiring minister's pension the same per year of service regardless of where the service has been rendered. By only a few votes women were denied ministerial standing as members of annual conferences by the uniting conference last May, and it is expected that this issue will arouse heated debate.

At present women are granted licenses to preach and are ordained with what are called "local" orders, but complete professional standing is denied them. While some are in charge of Methodist pastorates they are appointed as "supply pastors" and do not hold full professional status.

Consolidation Proposed

Women's work from the local church to the overhead organization is in for a complete revision. This will be accomplished by the unification of three types of church organizations, ladies aid societies, women's home missionary societies, and women's foreign missionary societies. In the local churches this consolidated unit will be known as the Women's Society for Christian Service.

Pre-Conference meetings included a five-day session of the College of Bishops. Bishop Francis J. McConnell of New York has been appointed to read the first official pronouncement of the Bishops to a General Conference of the new Methodist Church, Thursday morning. This Episcopal address, serving the same function as a President's message to Congress, will contain recommendations for legislation and resolutions. Financial boards controlling the expenditure of approximately $10,000,000 benevolent giving of Methodists, met to establish an asking system to be put before the church and to set ratios upon which these funds will be distributed to the 13 missionary, educational, benevolence, reform boards, and other causes such as the promotion of evangelism and world peace.

Leaders of Civic Groups Voice Plea for Chain Store

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 24 — Would you throw away the efficient little 10-cent knife sharpener in your kitchen drawer to help the itinerant scissors grinder?

The proposal of Representative Wright Patman (D) of Texas to impose a punitive tax on chain stores would amount to the same thing, Dr. Caroline F. Ware, Chairman of Social Studies of the American Association of University Women, told the House Ways and Means Committee this week.

Dr. Ware was one of a group of women consumer representatives who went to Capitol Hill to tell the Committee that the real monopolist in retail distribution is not the chain store, but the "cracker-barrel" storekeeper who demands legislation to protect his margin of profit through resale price-maintenance laws.

They were joined by Mrs. Jessie Martin of Warrensburg, Mo., who told the Committee she had come to Washington to see the cherry blossoms, had dropped in at the Committee hearing, and became so alarmed at the threatened attack on chain stores that she asked to testify in their behalf.

"Consumers know that there are many people who do not want to be troubled with doing their own shopping, but prefer to call the grocer on the phone, have him deliver the goods, and render a bill at the end of the month," Mrs. Ketterer declared. "People who want these services should have the right to enjoy them, just the same as those who do not want them should not have to pay for them. We housewives know that through the chain-store system the purchasing power of the consumer's dollar has been increased, which means that the standard of living has been improved."

Savings of 8 to 25 cents on each dollar, made possible by chain stores, means that millions of homes may have meat another day a week, eat more fruit and vegetables and give their children a bottle of milk more a week, Mrs. Howard told the Committee.

South Carolina Governor Vetoes Highway Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—In a sharply worded message to the House of Representatives, Gov. Burnet R. Maybank charged that the State Highway Department was "directly answerable neither to sound legislative nor administrative control," and added that he vetoed the measure to allow Highway Commissioners to succeed themselves because it is both important and necessary that the democratic rotation system, under which ultimately every county will be given a choice in determining State Highway Department policies, should be preserved."

The House, where the bill was originally introduced by Representative Roy D. McFaddin of York, set a later date for consideration of the veto.

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Circulation and Flexibility Important in Planning Home

Homes Planned for Modern Living
Third of 12 articles

By Royal Barry Wills
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In order to give you the proper perspective of planning it is necessary to consider a few factors which enter the picture. These are circulation, orientation, flexibility and individuality.

In the terminology of the profession, circulation means getting from place to place within the house, or within a room of the house. It involves stairs and corridors and passages within rooms. For economy, circulation space should be minimized. In a small house, generous halls and stairs mean smaller rooms and very possibly poor planning; ideal planning provides all necessities for circulation without waste space. Perhaps it is desirable to go directly upstairs from out of doors, without passing through any room, and it may be that a minor side or rear entry is needed, leading to a children's scrub-up. In general it is mandatory to be able to reach family coat closets, lavatories, and bathrooms directly from a hall or corridor, but the urgency of that depends on circumstances. With children it is almost absolutely necessary; without them, and assuming informal living, you may perhaps use your space to better advantage.

It is perfectly possible to plan a house with no halls and with access directly into the living room, that within itself would have good circulation. This is shown in our first plan, which we publish in the next article. It is assumed, however, that such a house would be so small that halls and entries would be unnecessary.

Orientation

The next point to be considered is orientation, which means the proper adjustment to the land, in respect to sunlight, prevailing breezes, and to the contours of the land itself. Air conditioning may some day give us theoretical freedom from the traditional need of entrance for summer breezes through cross ventilation. Until such time, in many parts of the country we place our principal rooms to the south and west to catch the prevailing winds. In New England, where most of us live with only a brief allotment of winter sunlight, it is all the more desirable to have the most-used rooms where they will catch the sunshine. For this reason it is accepted as the best planning, to have the living room on the south and west and the dining room on the east where it catches the morning sun. Fortunately this exposure of the rooms agrees with the prevailing winds, so here is no conflict in orientation from the sun and the wind.

The factor of view may be a different matter. If your principal view is to the north, you have a problem, because the placing of the living room on that side of the house will mean the complete lack of sunlight, even though the elevation might give sufficient breeze for comfort. The problem may be solved by putting the living room across one side of the house, or right through the center so that it has one north and one south exposure.

A building lot's topography, as it varies from being practically flat, will make a bid for determination of plan arangement. This appeal for control is through the potent combination of economy and logic. Money is saved by the avoidance of excessive grading or excavation, and adjustment to the pitch of land is apt to give a most interesting layout, if it does not stir up that other watchdog—orientation of rooms for sunlight.

Mastery and balance of these diverse influences is part of the architect's duty to his client, but the client may well consider them in advance of his visit to the architect.

Flexibility

Flexibility means a plan in which the rooms may be used for as many dual purposes as possible. For instance, the dining room may be used only a few hours of the day for its particular purpose, but if properly furnished, it may also serve as a children's playroom. Here, under the watchful eye of his mother who is busy in the kitchen, the child may play in comfort, knowing that he is part of the family scheme of things and yet not really being under foot.

Studies may serve as part-time guest rooms; or, in an emergency, as first floor bedrooms; in the event of an unplanned-for maid, they may also be used for the maid's room. In the small house the dual use of rooms is particularly important. Where the functions of living and dining are combined in one area, their dual use should be so separated that it does not become a daily problem. This fact is well brought out in our next article.

Individuality

Let every house have its true personality, a reflection of those within its walls.

By personality I do not mean style, for style is a word which has come to mean a superficial characteristic in design, that has prevailed in given times and places. The cataloguing of architecture as Georgian, English, and Scandinavian, has led us into the most lamentable difficulties, making our domestic architecture a sort of ill-fitting false front to our lives. Houses have been made to look like Norman castles, Grecian temples, jails, or even worse.

The architectural tastes of our speculative builders are often startling to behold. The Taj Mahal must have been the inspiration for some; Ann Hathaway's cottage for others. One enthusiastic builder enjoyed a considerable degree of success by combining the most appealing features of these two buildings. For some time another group of equally enterprising speculators collected quite a bit of capital by building and selling miniature versions of Mount Vernon. Of course, the possibilities in the latter case might have been good, but you can't make a good small thing out of a good big thing just by squeezing it down. In that particular case the general effect was that of a midget in George Washington's clothes.

These articles have been initiated to show that in order to get something good, it is not necessary to worship styles that prevailed two or three hundred years ago. On the other hand, individuality cannot be expressed by a bald exposure of structural elements. An avoidance of the common or ordinary is, of course, one of the first requirements of individuality.

This does not mean the use of freakish forms or details. Common materials used in uncommon ways, or uncommon materials used in ordinary ways, may easily accomplish an unusual effect, provided basic rules of good architecture are followed. The house should express the personality of those within; it should fit the land on which it stands; its masses should be in reasonably good proportion and scale.

There is one matter here that seems to call for comment. A house may be too perfect, just like a matinee idol of yesteryear. Therefore it may have no character or individuality at all. On the other hand, many a house may, like Abraham Lincoln, lack beauty but have individuality. By keeping this thought in mind it is possible to prevent a repetition of houses that look as if they just come off the drawing board.

Strike Not a 'Sit-Down,' Seamen Regain Standing

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP)—Five Congress of Industrial Organizations seamen fired from a coastwise freighter for what their employer called a "sit-down" strike won a reinstatement order from the National Labor Relations Board on a finding that their strike was not a "sit-down."

Since the Supreme Court ruled against the sit-down technique in labor disputes the Board has not been reinstating any sit-down strikers.

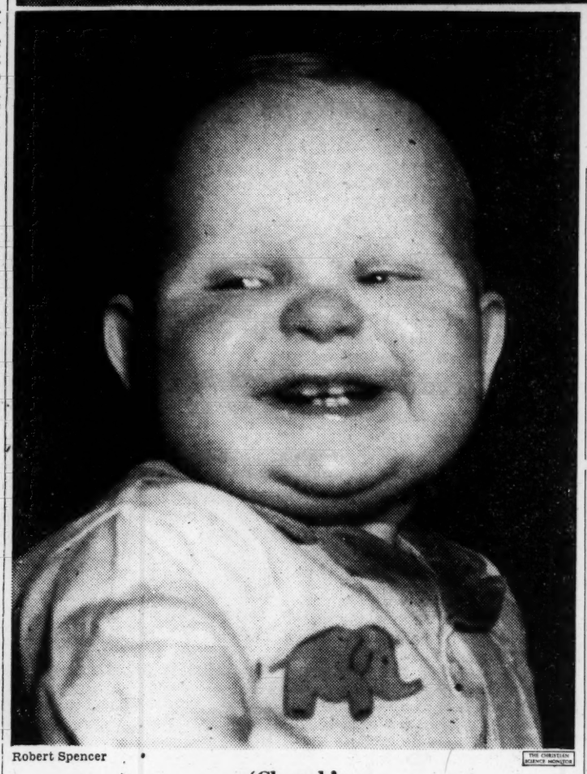
But in a dispute between National Maritime Union members and the Southern Steamship Co., of Philadelphia, it found that striking seamen "merely sat on the poop deck, the usual place of meeting and recreation for members of the crew when off duty."

'Objectives' of U. S. Airmen

Harvey Davis

'Opening Night'

Winner of second prize in U. S. Air Corps Technical School photographic exhibit at Lowry Field, Denver, Colo., where men from the air branches study photography.



Robert Spencer

'Cherub'

Third prize winner in contest of Uncle Sam's student aerial photographers at Lowry Field, Denver.

Air Corps School Cameramen Compete for Artistry Prizes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo—A paradox of war and peace was found in the recent photographic exhibit held here at Lowry Field, where is located a branch of the United States Air Corps Technical Schools and the only photography training school of the flying service.

On display for judging in the first contest of its kind open to all students in the photography classes as well as soldier-instructors were more than 60 pieces of photographic art.

Those who viewed the exhibit were impressed by the fact that not one of the pictures bore the slightest semblance of war or of the highly mechanized equipment of national defense.

It was interesting to note that a majority of the pictures were of placid, scenic views. There were no restrictions as to the subject matter.

Many of the photographers, who came to the school to learn the technique of military picture-taking, chose for their subjects animals at the zoo, people enjoying themselves at athletics or in parks, and gay and laughing children.

Few Airplane Pictures

Some chose still life pictures of flowers in bloom or skis sticking in a snow bank.

Unusual as it may be there were only two pictures in which an airplane even appeared, although most of the soldiers who entered their works were of the Air Corps.

Judging for on a basis of photographic excellence. The critics were Maj. Albert W. Stevens, of stratosphere flight fame and head of the department, and his assistant, Capt. Paul T. Cullen.

Sergeant Edward A. Lane of Lowry Field was awarded first prize for his picture entitled "The Whirling Dervish." It was a photograph of a movie cameraman in which a minimum of lighting was used. From a photographic standpoint the effect is excellent. For the most part the picture is solid black, with a few high lights touching the face, hands, and scarf of the operator. While photographically the picture is very artistic, it would be difficult to do it justice in a newspaper reproduction.

School for Services

Second prize went to Chief Petty Officer Harvey Davis of the United States Coast Guard, stationed at San Diego, Calif., but a student at the school. His picture, "Opening Night," was of water lillies in bloom.

The third prize was awarded to Sergeant Robert Spencer of Lowry Field with "Cherub," a picture of a laughing baby.

Although the photographic school here is primarily for Air Corps soldiers and officers, many of the classes contain members of the various military services including the Coast Guard, Marine Corps, and National Guard.

All types of photography, from the most elementary of ground picture-snapping, developing, and printing to the most highly specialized of aerial photo-mapping and moving pictures from the air, are taught.

Larchmont Harbor Plan Urged Upon Congress

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP)—Expenditure of $104,000, one-half to be furnished by local interests, for improvement of Larchmont harbor, New York, was recommended to Congress by the War Department.

Improvements contemplated consist of a channel eight feet deep and 75 feet wide from deep water in the harbor to Cedar Point; a channel eight feet deep and 60 feet wide to a turning basin near the proposed public landing at Flint Park, and two large anchorage areas in the vicinity of Rock Island.

The Army engineers reported adversely on requests of local interests for improvement of the Little Salmon river at Mexico Bay, N. Y.; for improvement of the waterway between Florida Bay and Key West, Fla; for enlargement of the anchorage area in the New Bedford and Fairhaven Harbors, Mass., and for improvement of the anchorage basin in Hingham Harbor, Mass.

Paraguay President Orders Political Truce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASUNCION, Paraguay — An armistice has been imposed on political parties while President Estigarribia, in his dictatorial capacity, prepares a reform of the Constitution designed to "conserve democratic rights" but at the same time assure "single command and authority" for the country.

The political truce is regulated by Decree No. 1 of the regime and must continue until a national convention is called. Penalties are established for those who break the truce by printing pamphlets or engaging in any kind of publicity which introduces political polemics.

Political organizations are also prohibited from holding a caucus or public meeting. The university has been re-opened on condition that students keep free from politics.

New Constitutional Order

References to the new constitutional order are largely in the abstract. It is clear there is to be a concentration of political powers to establish "single control." The aim, according to the Minister of Interior, is to "dominate demagogy" and "destroy anarchy." There will be a "total change in political structure and outlook." The process "has to be revolutionary in procedure and form," according to the same authority. Community rights must come before individual rights, he stated, but the new Constitution will not imply absorption of the individual by the State, because personal guarantees are to be maintained.

The Minister of Government and Labor speaks of a new conception of democracy: "Ours is a democratic tradition which we accept not as something complete but as the germ of a new and fruitful development. It is neither a copy nor a falsified edition of another movement, but genuinely nationalist and redemptive. Paraguayan institutions will be remodelled to allow a rational development of national forces and wealth."

President Estigarribia, who has the assistance of several American engineers and technicians, contracted for when he was in Washington, has already got his public works program in action. A 200,000,000 peso internal loan, or about $600,000, is designed to maintain the new economic pace he has established. Exports and imports are improving, with more dollar exchange available for those trading with the United States. The prior permit system for imports has been abolished. The customs regime is reformed.

American Interests

American interests are negotiating for the exploitation of the manganese deposits in northern Paraguay. The President makes frequent visits outside to inspect the road and bridge building. Here in Asuncion itself 40 city squares are to be asphalted. The Bank of the Republic will grant a loan of 64,000,000 pesos for work on the new roads to service agricultural production, including the international highway from Asuncion to the Iguassú Falls.

Export trade is expected further to be improved by the new communications and financial arrangements with both Bolivia and Argentina. The intertrade and transit movement has already been given an impetus. President Estigarribia has shown personal interest in expanding the production of tung oil and other new products, for export. The United States is looked to as the chief market for tung oil.

A trade mission has left for Japan. A fixed price has been guaranteed cotton-growers. The land and colonization department favors sending a mission to France to obtain Basque refugee immigrants. Every facility for rural settlement is first being offered to Paraguayans, however. During March alone more than 700 land titles were granted to efficient smallholders in accordance with the new agrarian policy. A land pawn law was promulgated the last day of the same month which will facilitate credits for agriculturists.

The Government has announced its intention of organizing subsoil wealth. It is thinking chiefly of oil, reports of which have been prevalent in the national press. It is recalled that former governments received repeated requests from foreign interests for boring concessions. The Estigarribia regime intends to reserve national rights on mineral wealth but is not averse to foreign financial and technical co-operation on a profit-sharing basis.

Argentina, Paraguay and Bolivia are all anxious to ease tourist travel conditions from the River Plate across the continent, via Asuncion and La Paz, to the Pacific.

There is also a Paraguayan national campaign to attract foreign tourist traffic. The National Touring Council is sending a mission to Humaitá to study the repair of the ruins dating from the war of 1865 and to Misiones to preserve the artistic Spanish colonial treasures.

More Industries In Virginia Than Estimated in Fall

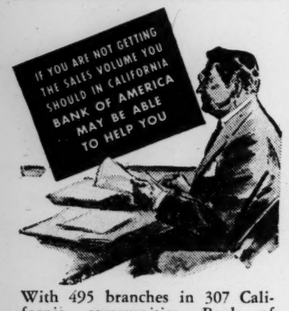
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—During the last three years, 309 new industries have been established in Virginia, the State Department of Labor reported. This figure represents a considerable increase over previous estimates last fall of between 175 and 200 new manufacturing plants that developed from 1937 through 1939.

Thomas B. Morton, Commissioner of Labor and Industry, in breaking down the figures, showed that 104 new plants started last year, 99 in 1938 and 106 in 1937—the "boom" year after the depression of the early thirties.

Listed in categories, last year's list of new industries showed the greatest number—37—in manufacture of foods and kindred products, with 24 involved in the manufacture of wood products coming next. There were 12 textile plants, 15 iron and machinery; four stone, clay and glass, five paper and printing, three chemicals, and three miscellaneous.

In 1938, food industries again led the list with 30 new plants; wood products showed 26; textiles, 21; chemicals, 4; stone, clay and glass, 5; paper and printing, 5, and miscellaneous, 3.



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Jobless Problem in Canada; War Fails to Find Solution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Thousands of Canadians are finding jobs in war industries. The better part of 100,000 are in uniform. The Federal Government is pumping out money at twice its normal rate.

On the other hand, many lumberjacks have lost their jobs because the war has interfered with shipping. Orchardists find the apple market depressed. Fishermen face the loss of business overseas.

How do the factors of war balance? Will it solve Canada's long-standing unemployment problem?

These are questions asked from one side of this country to the other. The answer, so far as unemployment is concerned, is generally in the negative. War and a war boom are not expected to solve it.

Many times it has been glibly said that an active war would put the Canadian people to work. This country now has a war of major size and requiring extensive production. But after seven months of this large-scale war, unemployment remains one of the chief costs of the national, provincial and municipal treasuries.

Employment Rose

It is true, however, that employmen rose after the war started. Taking 1926 as a normal year, the employment index stood at 119.6 last September and rose to 123.6 in November. It dropped, of course, during the winter, but at 113.5 on the first of March it was higher than ever before at this date. It has to be remembered, of course, that since 1926 Canada's working population has increased largely and many more jobs are required.

As these employment figures were fluctuating, all business indices were going up—carloads, production, wholesale and retail sales. This country is getting well into the stride of something like a war boom, at least into greatly-increased activity on all industrial fronts.

But at the same time—and this fact astonishes the relatively few Canadians who have bothered to consider it—the cost of unemployment relief has been increasing. The total cost for the six months from September to the end of February last was $32,182,812 as against $21,179,480 in the corresponding period a year ago.

Costs Remain High

These figures do not reflect precisely the fluctuating number of unemployed, partly because they do not include drought relief, and partly because many expenditures incurred months before are included in the accounts. But the fact remains that unemployment costs are not going down in the first stages of a war boom.

The latest figures, for December last, showed 146,800 fully employable persons on relief in Canada. This was a substantial seasonal increase from the figure of 125,407 in September last, but it was not as large an increase as had occurred in the same period in previous years. Clearly the war is putting some people to work, making a net decrease in the problem.

25,000 Jobs Likely

But it does not begin to solve the basic problem. The dependents of the 146,800 fully employable persons brought the total relief roll, as of December last, up to 442,827 persons. Add to them the partially employable and the unemployable, and those on urban relief reaches the total of 556,676, apart from farmers who may need help.

How the problem will be affected by war from now on is not clear, but it is not expected to alter the position of the unemployables. Will it put all the employables to work? This will finally depend, of course, on the length and tempo of the war but experts say that the war, as it is visualized now, probably will restore about 25,000 employable persons to their jobs.

There would still remain a core of unemployment which may vary from place to place. Activity may increase in one place and decline in another. One industry may prosper while another, like the lumber industry, may suffer from loss of markets.

But it seems clear that, whatever happens, Canada will be faced with a huge bill for relief and maintain not less than 450,000 idle men, women, and children. Since the beginning of the depression, incidentally, Canada has spent about $1,000,000,000 on relief, almost as much was spent here on the last World War.

It is in the light of these facts that the Federal Government is preparing its unemployment insurance legislation which may be introduced at the May session of Parliament. This legislation, however, is not aimed at rectifying the basis of the unemployment problem itself. Its effect, rather than to create jobs and improve the lot of the man already unemployed, is to cushion the shock of the post-war period by unemployment insurance. Then, as many war industries close down, soldiers will be demobilized and special uneconomic overseas war markets will dry up.

Air Vice-Chief

Wide World

R. E. C. Peirse

Air Marshal Peirse serves as "Shadow" to Marshal Sir Cyril Newall in Britain's plan of aerial services.

Luxemburg: A Lilliput's Neutrality

LUXEMBURG, Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, April 24 (AP)—New war preparations are visible across the German frontier of this tiny Grand Duchy wedged between Germany and France on the Western Front. Here the war, however, remains in low gear.

Thirteen German bridges are under construction on the Moselle River between the Wasserbillig and Warmeldange and several of them extended to mid-river.

The Luxemburgers have begun to build tank traps on the banks opposite the most strategic bridges.

On the German side of the Moselle and in an area farther north, along the Sauer River, large numbers of German troops are visible, some of them working in the fields and others patrolling the river banks.

Neutral Lilliput

By Christopher Buckley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LUXEMBURG — The Grand Duchy of Luxemburg reproduces today on a minute scale most of the problems that are besetting the European neutrals in the present conflict.

Originally a part of the Burgundian Dominions, that "Middle Kingdom" between medieval France and Germany, Luxemburg, one of the many splinters into which that anomalous Duchy split up, passed ultimately to the Germanic Confederation in 1815, but contracted out of the Union when the remainder of the North German States were brought together under Prussia in 1866. It was neutralized by the Treaty of London in 1867 but subsequently overrun by German troops, without more than the formal protest, which was all that its resources permitted, in August, 1914.

Luxemburg's Role

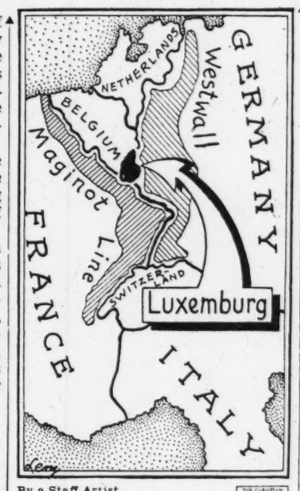
Early in the present conflict, there was an interesting suggestion on the part of the International Committee for the Protection of Civil Populations that the Grand Duchy might be developed as an "ilot humanitaire" between the belligerents, a sort of clearing-house for exchanged prisoners and wounded. But the scanty means at the disposal of the country for carrying out this scheme, and its small area — only a bare 1,000 square miles—have rendered this proposal impracticable, while the unexpected stagnation of the war in the west has to a certain extent removed one of the chief motives governing the proposal. Today Luxemburg seems rather destined to play the part of the anxious and nervous noncombatant, primarily concerned to avert the dangers and hardships with which the war threatens its people.

These dangers and hardships are the result, respectively, of the strategical and economic position in which the country finds itself placed. At present, the hardships present the more formidable problem. Strategically, the position of Luxemburg on the map, situated between Belgium, France, and Germany, with a mainly Gallicized but German-speaking population, is liable to give an exaggerated impression of its actual significance. The fine, dominating position of the capital, with steep escarpments upon every side but the west, and its historic reputation as a fortress contribute to this impression. But since 1867 the fortress has been dismantled and the once formidable ramparts converted into the broad, tree-lined boulevards which surround the town at the present day.

Military Value

But if it is no longer a military obstacle it is scracely a military asset. A German advance through Luxemburg would not by itself threaten any considerable further stretch of the Maginot Line. The common frontier of the Grand Duchy with France is only a matter of a few miles.

It is not, therefore, in the strategic but rather in the economic sphere that Luxemburg seems threatened at the present time. The fact that it is in customs and currency union with Belgium did not save it from an acute crisis at the outbreak of the war. Despite its very considerable mineral output—4,000,000 tons of iron ore and 2,000,000 tons of steel annually—it is, like Belgium, a great importer of German coke, and like Belgium it suffered from the immediate cutting off of a very large proportion of the German supplies, needed for the home market, and it was not at first possible to obtain adequate supplies from other sources.



By a Staff Artist

Between Two Fires

Luxemburg is sandwiched between the Maginot Line of France and Germany's Westwall.

At one time it was feared that a general closing down of the workshops and factories would be necessary, a step which would at once have placed 20,000 men—7 per cent of the total population—out of employment. By cutting down the number of working days a week, and therefore the weekly wage, it has been found possible to avoid any discharges; and since the close of the cold weather, imports from Germany have slightly increased.

Economic Restrictions

But the condition of the Principality remains precarious, and Luxemburg is not a happy city at present. The Luxemburgeois is far more noncommital in discussing the war than is the Belgian. The need for Germany as a "good neighbor" is keenly felt in industrial circles here, though occasionally complaints may be heard that here, too, German propaganda is not inactive and that the speeches of National Socialist leaders are circulated throughout the country in pamphlet form from some hitherto undetected source.

Meanwhile, Luxemburg tightens its belt and prepares to deal with the creeping specter of unemployment. Much bitterness is felt at the same time over the recent Belgian tax of 7 per cent on all imports from the Grand Duchy. This is held in some quarters to be a violation of the terms of the economic union. Cuts in the salaries of State officials; a decree forbidding husband and wife to work simultaneously when the joint income exceeds 18,000 francs a year (about $400); restrictions on the employment of women in official posts; above all, the cancellation of existing permits to foreigners to work in the Duchy; all these are indications that even in Lilliput there is no escape from the all-embracing economic consequences of war, that even in Lilliput economic nationalism is a force to be reckoned with.

Promoted

Bassano from Wide World

British Strategist

Vice-Admiral Thomas S. V. Phillips, who has been deputy to Admiral Sir Dudley Pound, the First Sea Lord, is now the Admiralty Vice-Chief.

Job Try Out In Canadian Student Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Pointing out that youth cannot enter industry without more definite technical training than is obtained in the average public schools, the Federated Work-Finding Service Clubs recently recommended that senior students receive their final instruction under actual working conditions.

Graduation would be based upon actual accomplishment and proved capabilities in the line of work in which the student was engaged, according to the recommendation, which was to be made to the Provincial Board of Education.

The Federated Work-Finding Service Clubs inaugurated about 13 months ago, have made 150 permanent placements, and during the past two months alone have made 31 permanent placements and 20 temporary jobs.

In a brief, which is to be presented to the Department of Education by the organization, the inauguration of an advisory council consists of representatives of business, industry, the professions and the trades, to act in a consulting capacity to the Minister of Education, was also recommended. It also urged that subsidiary advisory councils in various centers throughout the Province be set up.

Such councils would take under immediate advisement the present course of study, and consider in what way it falls short, or whatever is essential. It would also be necessary, the Clubs' recommendation says, to revise the course of study from time to time as it becomes necessary and advisable.

Allies Plan 'Aerial Policing'

PARIS, April 24 (AP)—Concerned by indications that large quantities of contraband goods are being slipped into Germany by neutral airlines, France and Great Britain are studying a plan to extend their sea blockade of the Reich to the air.

Disclosure that some form of "aerial policing" is contemplated was made by France's Blockade Minister, Georges Monnet, who announced that he had submitted a plan of action to Mr. R. H. Cross, British Minister of Economic Warfare.

M. Monnet did not divulge details of his proposal, but he said the volume of air traffic passing through Lisbon, Portugal, was the subject of special attention by the Allies.

Lisbon is the European terminus of America's trans-Atlantic clippers, which recently canceled intermediate stops at Bermuda after British authorities there had subjected air mail cargoes to censorship.

"Too many neutral airplanes, or airplanes of neutral appearance, take foreign exchange and merchandise to Germany," M. Monnet said in disclosing the Allied intentions. "Otherwise the Lisbon airport would not collect each day a million (apparently francs) in customs duties."

"What we wish and must halt," he declared, "is aerial contraband, at least by commercial airlines."

A growing number of neutral commercial airlines have been arranging or seeking to arrange service connecting with Pan American's in Portugal or Spain.

Pan American recently shifted its schedule to avoid stops at Bermuda after the British had established censorship there to examine mail cargoes.

M. Monnet said "true neutrals will not be troubled" by the proposed air blockade.

Strains of Symphony Concert to Rise From the Depths of an Old Gold Mine

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., April 23 (AP)—They're going to turn a rich old Spanish gold mine into an underground concert hall for the Albuquerque Symphony Orchestra.

Deep under the San Pedro Mountains, a quarter of a mile from the entrance of the 100-year-old San Pedro mine, the 60-piece orchestra will play its last concert of the season May 19.

"The acoustics," enthused Mrs. Grace Thompson, Director, "are just perfect—better than in any building we could get in town."

Mrs. Thompson, of the University of New Mexico music department, and believed to be the Southwest's only woman symphony director, is no stranger to subterranean musicales. She has directed choruses in the Carlsbad Caverns, where the acoustics also are "wonderful."

The San Pedro mine, now owned by the Raskob mining interests, will celebrate its 100th birthday May 19. Robert P. Raskob, son of the New York financier, and Mrs. Thompson arranged the concert as a feature of an anniversary fiesta.

Wouldn't the musicians, Mrs. Thompson was asked, get a little chilly, and perhaps a little damp?

"Not at all," she said. "It's amazing, how nice it is inside that old stope. The temperature is just pleasantly cool, and it's perfectly dry."

The room is about 200 feet long, with a 25-foot ceiling. One ledge, about 30 feet by 18, will be leveled off for a stage. Arrangements will be made for an audience of 200.

As far as Mrs. Thompson knew, this will be the first underground appearance of any symphony orchestra. The room will be lighted electrically, although it may be necessary for the musicians to wear miners' hats with electric lamps.

It is planned to present a complete full-length program. One number, said Mrs. Thompson, will be "Fingal's Cave" by Mendelssohn.

The mine, one of the richest of the New Mexico region, was idle for many years until Mr. Raskob recently acquired it and began its rehabilitation.

There are some who wonder whether gold from its rich lodes, or nearby veins, could have inspired the Indian legends which lured the Spanish explorer, Coronado, to this region in vain search or the "seven golden cities of Cibola."

Toronto's Relief Figure Shrinking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Improvement in business conditions due to increased wartime production was cited by Welfare Commissioner A. W. Laver for the continued drop in the number of persons in this city requiring unemployment relief. He recently announced that in March, 15,203 fewer received relief than in March last year.

Incidentally, relief expenditures for the first three months of this year are also lower by $485,873 than for the corresponding period last year.

In March, 1940, 57,881 individuals, including single men and those assisted by the House of Industry, were granted relief, as compared with 73,084 during March, 1939.

Gross relief expenditures for the City during the first three months of the year totaled $1,825,838, as against $2,185,418 during the corresponding period last year. Toronto itself paid this year $445,523 for the period, as compared with $931,396.

In the Province of Ontario last year 101 municipalities spent more than $10,000 on unemployment relief for the year, according to a summary made by Eric Cross, Minister of Welfare, the list headed by Toronto with $6,888,565, Hamilton being second with $1,640,841. This group of municipalities required $19,890,000 for relief, while the remaining 800 municipalities required only $1,300,000.

British Navy Bill

LONDON, April 24 (AP)—Britain spent £57,820,520 in 1938 on naval shipbuilding, including £37,045,000 on new construction, an official report disclosed today. (The pound averaged $4.88 in 1938; it is around $3.50 today.)

Canadian Troops Parade Near London

LONDON, April 24 (AP)—Units of the first division of the Canadian overseas force paraded and maneuvered near London yesterday before Canadian Defense Minister Norman Rogers, who reached England last week.

Asked whether it would make any difference to what battlefront the Canadians were summoned, Mr. Rogers said that "Canadian troops have always gone to work where they were most needed and where they could make the greatest contribution." Some Canadians have been reported with the British expeditionary force in Norway.

Mr. Rogers disclosed that the second Canadian division would go into camp in Canada next month for training before embarking overseas.

Censorship Change

LONDON, April 24 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain announced in the House of Commons today that the Ministry of Information would resume the functions performed by the Press and Censorship Bureau.

Sir Walter Monckton, former Chief Censor and head of Press and Censorship Bureau, has been appointed Deputy Director General of the Ministry of Information, Mr. Chamberlain announced.

Subject to advice from the Ministry of Information, he said, the Defense Departments are responsible for censorship decisions in all matters "where it was necessary to prevent information from reaching the enemy."

Sir Walter also will be an Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The number of senior service officers attached to the Ministry is being increased to strengthen liaison between the fighting services and the Ministry of Information, Mr. Chamberlain said.

He announced that Sir Walter would have charge of publicity in neutral countries and of enemy propaganda.

Existing arrangements by which the press has access to all departments "will remain undisturbed," Mr. Chamberlain said.

37 Ships Held

LONDON, April 24 (AP)—The Ministry of Economic Warfare announced today that 37 ships, including nine Danish vessels, had been taken to contraband control bases or detained in Britain because of the situation in Norway and Denmark.

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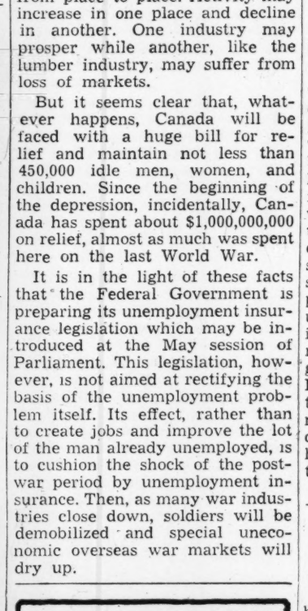
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Heavy Air-Sea Engagement Echoes on Skagerrak Coast

STOCKHOLM, April 24 (AP)—A naval engagement in the Skagerrak, started by an Allied attack on a German transport convoy, was reported under way yesterday.

The Stockholm newspaper NYA Dagligt Allehanda reported from Sweden's West Coast that warships and airplanes were engaged in two battles in the Skagerrak.

From the roar of gunfire off the coast, it said, the fighting seems likely to prove the most severe in the two weeks since Germany invaded Norway.

Many fighting planes were involved in the battles and at one coastal vantage point, 10 destroyers could be seen speeding past, all of them with their guns spouting.

The outcome of the action was clouded by conflicting reports, but Swedish circles speculated that the British fleet had made a determined effort to close the sea route by which Germany has been pouring reinforcements into Norway.

Loss Lists Differ

By the Associated Press

The German fleet and air force have put 57 British naval units out of action—29 of them sunk or set afire—since the beginning of the Scandinavian campaign, D. N. B. official German news agency, reported today.

D. N. B. arrived at this two-week total in a detailed compilation which it said was made on the basis of the daily communiqués of the German High Command.

The statement was made to counteract statements of the Allies concerning naval losses, D. N. B. said.

Yesterday Britain declared that its sea losses since war began totaled 18 war craft, including five submarines, and the armed merchant cruiser Rawalpindi.

The D.N.B. summary listed the following British losses:

Sunk or set afire: five cruisers, 7 destroyers, 14 submarines, and three transports.

Struck or severely damaged: seven battleships, eight cruisers, one airplane carrier, eight transports, and 4 destroyers.

Meanwhile, a mine sank the 1,969-ton British steamer Lolworth off the Southeast Coast of England yesterday.

The sinking of the Lolworth, with two fatalities, followed an aerial battle April 22 off the English Coast when mine-laying German warplanes flew low over the Thames and Humber estuaries.

Geneva owners of the Italian steamship Italo Balbo said today they had received word from the Captain that the vessel had been machine-gunned by an airplane in the North Sea on the night of April 20. Earlier the steamer was reported at Gibraltar to have been mined, and then to have been machine-gunned by a German plane April 20 off the Southeast coast of England.

British Close Camp

HONG KONG, April 24 (AP)—The British Government announced today that it has closed its internment camp here and removed the 20 German prisoners to undisclosed points in different parts of the Empire.

The prisoners included 12 German sailors of the 21 removed by the British from the Japanese liner Asama Maru last Jan. 21. The other nine previously had been surrendered to Japan.

Sinking Described

LONDON, April 24 (AP)—The official Norwegian Telegraph Bureau's account of the alleged sinking of Germany's 26,000-ton battleship Gneisenau—"bow first, with three propellers racing in the air, amid a big area of flaming oil"—was published today in a Stockholm dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph, a British news agency.

The account said the alleged sinking occurred in the early phase of the German occupation of Norway during an attack on Oslofjord. It said the battleship was hit twice at 1,400 yards by guns of the Oskarborg Fort and by torpedoes from a torpedo battery. The Germans tried to run the ship ashore but she sank rapidly, bow first, the Norwegian-British account said.

Verbal Blockade

NEW YORK, April 24 (AP)—British naval authorities have issued a series of drastic regulations under which Norwegian merchant ships must avoid certain Western Hemisphere ports or risk seizure by Allied fleets.

The "orders," made public here by Rolf A. Christensen, Norwegian Consul General, barred Norwegian vessels from trading with Mexico, Chile, and Cuba.

They also were expressly forbidden to call at Netherlands possessions in either the West or East Indies.

The instructions announced that a Norwegian shipowners' group had been set up in London to cooperate with British authorities in handling the Norwegian shipping problems.

The regulations issued by the British naval authorities also barred Norwegian tankers — but not other classes of cargo carriers —from Portugal, Portuguese possessions, Greece, Muang Thai (Siam), Japan, China, and Manchukuo.

Reports from Hong Kong stated that 32 Norwegian ships had been granted permission to leave the colony under certain restrictions, while from Buenos Aires two Norwegian merchantmen sailed, one to Norway, the other to San Francisco.

New Flags for a Puppet Government

Wide World

Flags in the Making

Even puppet governments need national emblems and the Japanese-dominated regime in Nanking, China, has recently started work on its new flag. Here a workman in a flag factory at Canton is shown at work on the new emblems. The new flag consists of a white sun against a blue sky on a red background. The new banners are being turned out in large numbers to replace the flags formerly used in the Japanese-controlled area of China.

German Air Force Put at 150,000 Pilots

NEW YORK, April 24 (AP)—Germany has a minimum of 150,000 pilots to throw into a "full-out" air war if the Scandinavian adventure precipitates a final decision on the question of air power versus sea power, reliable American sources estimated today.

The figure is based on the output of airmen by German gliding and soaring schools since the Nazis came to power.

Sixty schools, each graduating 1,000 students a year, have been in operation since late in 1936. A somewhat smaller number of schools were training pilots in motorless flight between 1933 and 1936.

The graduates are so well versed after six weeks of instruction that they are able to pilot advanced military training planes after a couple of hours of coaching.

Only the more apt students in power flying are retained for military service. Hence the estimate on the number of men actually available now to pilot the planes which, the Nazis have hinted broadly, may be used to settle the question of military superiority with the Allies.

By comparison, Great Britain up to the start of the war last September was aiming at a total air force, exclusive of that attached to the Navy, of 100,000 men—including mechanics, radio men and bombardiers.

Air Strength

By a Military Expert

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The strength and rapidity of German air attacks on Allied bases in Norway have given rise to the question as to whether after all air power is going to be the deciding factor in the war.

Experts have been busy estimating the number of planes available for service at the front in each belligerent country.

Such a comparison usually creates an erroneous impression. As a matter of fact, the air strength of a nation cannot be measured in planes alone.

Efficiency will be measured primarily by the number of trained pilots a particular country has for its planes. The number of pilots in turn is governed largely by the number of gallons of gasoline available for pilot training.

Pilot Training

Different figures have been presented as to the number of hours in the air which are required to turn out a real combat pilot, but approximately 1,000 hours is the figure set by American air experts.

This is far more than was attained by military pilots in the last World War. Many young aviators were sent from England to the battle fronts with only a few hours of solo flying to their credit.

Insufficient Air Time

German figures are not available, but it is generally known that most European pilots in times of peace were allowed only 125 hours a year flying time. This is clearly inadequate.

The main reason for such limited time can be traced to the lack of sufficient gasoline.

Under the Nazi regime it is probable that more emphasis has been placed upon getting the utmost training out of materials and supplies available than has been the case in England and France.

The United States has already embarked on an airplane pilot training program that is designed to produce an adequate number of trained military pilots. Preliminary education at civil institutions, under supervision of competent air officers, serves to give aspirants a good start, and affords an opportunity to "wash-out" those who are not qualified, so that those who get as far as the regular flying schools will have at least a reasonable chance to qualify as pilots.

Another factor in air efficiency is the replacement of planes. Combat losses are great, and air superiority soon vanishes for the side that cannot promptly make good such losses.

When intensive air operations become effective in Europe it is probable that present plane equipment of both sides will be practically wiped out within a few months, and the side that is able to produce adequate replacements will have air superiority, which today is necessary for any large scale operation.

Production of planes themselves, however, is not the governing factor. Such production is geared to the supply of instruments that are found on the instrument panel in the cockpit of the plane. These are precision gadgets, much of which requires hand work, which cannot be speeded up to any material degree.

Air superiority, however, will not win wars. What it will do is to bring about a favorable military situation, from which an enemy can see no alternative than to sue for peace. In that it is one of the most modern and potent factors.

Allies to Go All the Way in War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, April 24—France and England are anxious to emphasize the point that they are fighting in the war not for themselves alone, but for all nations which have been or may be the objects of German aggression. And preoccupation with the Norwegian struggle does not mean that the Allied High Command is neglecting other possible theaters of action.

These are two of the most important conclusons which seem to be justified from the communiqué issued yesterday after the two-day session of the Supreme War Council here.

This session differed from its seven predecessors because representatives of Poland and Norway participated in the deliberations. There were three Polish delegates including the Premier, Wladislaw Sikorski, and the Foreign Minister, August Zaleski, while the Norwegian Minister to Paris, H. H. Bachke, represented his country.

Polish Army Strengthened

There were obvious advantages in possessing means of contact with the Norwegian Government which France and England are now militarily helping, and the Polish Army in France, according to the best available information, has made substantial progress in regard to training, discipline, and equipment.

But the main significance in including the Polish and Norwegian representatives was perhaps oral. The French and British statesmen thereby indicated the role of their countries as leaders of a coalition of all powers interested in checking Germany.

This coalition still possesses little strength outside of France and England, but future events may enlarge it. For instance, there has been considerable anticipation here in the last 24 hours that Germany may attack Sweden. The hostile tone of the German radio toward Sweden and reported concentrations of German troops opposite the Swedish coasts are considered symptomatic in this connection.

Swift Thrusts Guarded Against

And while momentarily there is apparently a slight relaxation of tension as regards the low countries and the Balkans, it is generally recognized that decisions and actions in the present phase are likely to be taken with lightning rapidity.

This lends interest to the phrase in the communique worded as follows: "This meeting made possible a broad exchange of views regarding all political and military problems which may at this moment require the vigilance of the Allied Governments so as to assure in good time the eventual fulfillment of their engagements and the common defense of their interests against any hostile initiative."

This serves a plain notice both to potential friends and enemies that the Allies are not so preoccupied in Scandinavia as to be unable to take action elsewhere, for instance in the Mediterranean or the Balkans, should this be necessary.

Decisions Told

PARIS, April 24 (AP)—At a three-hour Cabinet meeting presided over by President Lebrun, Premier Paul Reynaud today explained to the Ministers the decisions taken by the War Council.

A communiqué gave no indication of what the Allied plans were, but said the Premier had given "a general exposition of the diplomatic, naval, and military situation."

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Russia Clings to German Trade

LONDON, April 24 (AP)—Soviet Russia was reported reliably tonight to be insisting on continuance of its normal trade relations with Germany as a condition for a British-Russian commercial agreement.

Soviet Ambassador Ivan Maisky conferred with Mr. R. A. Butler, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, who told the House of Commons today that Britain had invited Russia to make concrete proposals for a trade agreement in line with British effort to keep war supplies from reaching Germany.

Soviet sources said that Russia was prepared to assure Britain it would not re-export to Germany material imported from Britain or from other cuntries under a trade agreement.

But the Russians, who say they are intent on developing their own economy and avoiding favor to either side in the European war, apparently are reluctant to discard the benefits they expect through the sale of Russian products to Germany under the German-Russian trade pact.

Awaits Instructions

Mr. Maisky was said in Soviet quarters to be awaiting instructions from Moscow on further negotiations toward a commercial agreement with Britain.

Mr. Butler told the House of Commons that no date had been set for the return to Moscow of British Ambassador Sir William Seeds, who returned to London on leave several weeks ago.

Mr. Butler also said the status of Greenland, a colony of German-occupied Denmark, was "receiving consideration" by both Britain and Canada.

Capt. Harold H. Balfour, Undersecretary of State for Air, announced that "recent developments" had made it necessary to divert airplanes intended for British trans-Atlantic service to "certain defenses services," but added that "every effort" would be made to reopen service "as soon as circumstances permitted."

Silent on Information

Sir Victor Warrender, the Admiralty's Parliamentary Secretary, declined to state the hour of arrival of the first German warship to invade Norway and the date of the Admiralty receiving information of the German attack, but he assured a questioner that the belief 48 hours had elapsed was "quite wrongly founded."

Mr. Geoffrey Mander, Opposition Liberal, asked for assurance that in the event of "further aggression" against neutral European States, the overseas possessions of such States would not be permitted to be used as bases for enemy action.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain replied that such action would be taken as required in the interests of Allied security.

Postmaster General W. S. Morrison told the House that the resumption of trans-Atlantic radio telephone "under Government censorship" was under consideration.

Scandinavian Trade With U. S. to Resume

By the Associated Press

New York, April 24

Trade between the United States and Scandinavia, disrupted by the German invasion of Norway and Denmark, will be partly restored May 1, when the Thorden Lines open a run to the Finnish Arctic port of Petsamo.

A realignment of world shipping was noted today, with indication that American vessels were gaining dominance in the South and East African trade routes. British ships have been withdrawn from that trade and Norwegian vessels have been affected by the "protective" direction extended them by the Allies.

The United States South African conference announced today that freight rates between American ports and South Africa will be increased 15 per cent next month.

Red Industries

MOSCOW, April 24 (AP) — A large-scale expansion of military defense industries in Leningrad is shown in the annual report of the city's Communist Party Conference published today in the Communist newspaper Pravda.

The report reveals that in 1939 Leningrad's industrial organizations more than kept pace with embtious schedules for the production of aviation equipment, munitions, and ships. The paper hinted that the ship construction item included warships.

The report, referring to the recent war with Finland, said, "This period furnished one of the most glorious pages in the history of the Leningrad Communist Party."

Air Training Plan Changed in Canada

OTTAWA, April 24 (AP)—A change in the organization of the British Commonwealth air training plan concentrated in Canada was announced today by the Department of National Defense.

The plan will be organized in four training commands instead of four training groups and two maintenance groups under the jurisdiction of two training commands.

Under the new organization, by the elimination of intermediate headquarters, the air officers commanding will be able to maintain closer supervision over units under their command and save time and expenses, the Department said.

Yugoslavs Explain Ex-Premier's Case

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia (AP)—The Yugoslav Government declared April 23 that the arrest and internment of the former Premier, Milan Stoyadanovitch, was prompted "as an internal matter to defend the security of the state" and was not "due to foreign political reasons."

Political circles said the Government statement was prompted by Germany, which was displeased by reports in Belgrade that the action was due to a plot to overthrow the Yugoslav Government with German aid.

Vice-Premier Vlatko Matchek said he believed Mr. Stoyadanovitch "probably" had German support but that he had no direct knowledge of it.

"I do know that Stoyadanovitch circulated anonymous leaflets attacking the Governments," Dr. Matchek said. "He should have had the courage to sign his name to them."

The Government pressed its campaign against associates of the former Premier, restricting Milan Acimovitch, former Minister of the Interior, to his residence. Mr. Acimovitch is expected to be taken under guard to a village in Southeastern Bosnia. Mr. Stoyadanovitch himself is interned in a mountain hamlet.

Chromium Ore Sought

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP)—The United States Treasury asked bids yesterday on 25,000 tons of chromium ore under the Strategic War Materials Act. The bids will be opened May 7, and will be based on delivery of the ore at either Philadelphia or the Army Depot in New Cumberland, Pa.

'Wacht am' Danube

© International

Inspection Near Bratislava

A diver prepares to go down into the depths of the river from a gunboat that patrols the waterway through German-controlled areas.

Nazis Plan Danube Combine

BUCHAREST, Rumania, April 24 (AP)—A German plan for combining nine of the largest Danubian navigation companies was disclosed yesterday as German agents sought to speed up shipments of war materials.

Southeastern European Governments are said to be cool to the proposal.

Under the plan, the companies, which control 75 per cent of Danube shipping, would be united in an organization known as Danubian Lloyds which would have at its disposal 1,035 tugs, barges, and tankers.

Directed by German experts, the combine would cut loading times, speed up traffic, develop a better canal system and improve rail and river connections.

British Bomb Air Bases; Norwegians Face Nazi Trap

By the Associated Press

British warplane raids on five German air bases in Germany and Scandinavia today featured an intensification of the British war effort against Germany on many fronts.

According to the Air Ministry the German bases attacked were the Island of Sylt in Germany, Aalborg in Denmark, and Kristiansand, Oslo, and Stavanger in Norway.

The Westerland airdrome at Sylt was said to have been bombarded almost continuously for an hour and 40 minutes.

Two German patrol vessels were sunk at Sylt, the ministry announced.

Norwegian forces north of Oslo are stated in Oslo dispatches to be threatened by two German columns from the south converging upon them.

The Germans, advancing from Hoenefoss, northwest of Oslo, were said here to be at Lillehammer, 85 miles north of the Capital. Another German group, moving up the west shore of Mjoesen Lake from Eidsvoll, yesterday reached Gjoevik, about 60 miles north of the capital, and Norwegians caught between the two forces were reported to have but one avenue of escape left—westward toward Fossheim fortress and the Valdres Valley.

The main Norwegian force north of Oslo appeared to be closer to the Swedish border, between Elverum and Rena, and likewise in danger of being trapped.

Germans extending their line east from Lillehammer and driving north from their positions east of Mjoesen Lake would threaten it both from north and south.

Germans Held Lowlands

East of the lake the Germans held fertile lowlands, but faced mountains, endless forest and but a few poor roads, further north.

By reaching Gjoevik, opposite Hamar on Lake Mjoesen, the Germans control the valuable ammunition center of Raufoss, five miles south.

Lillehammer and Rena are important strategically because they dominate the southern entrances to the parallel Gudbrandsdal and Osterdal Valleys, which run north and south.

By their activities at Andalsnes and around Trondheim it appears the English and French Allies intend to move down these two valleys toward Oslo. The Germans apparently are bent upon gaining and holding the southern valley gates.

Andalsnes, where the British have landed, is a little international tourist center of 1,000 inhabitants living in white-painted houses surrounded by mighty mountains. It opens the way to Dombas, on Dovre Mountain, by a railway winding through a canyon over many bridges, 300 feet above the river bottom.

German Air Claims

Both Andalsnes and Dombas, the Germans report, have been "destroyed" by their bombing planes.

From Dombas, the British might go north by rail 100 miles to German-held Trondheim, or 75 miles south to Lillehammer.

Dombas likewise gives the only traversable access to Osterdal Valley, paralleling Gubransdsal Valley 45 miles to the east.

The railway coming up Gubransdal Valley from Oslo to Trondheim, has a branch at Storen (where the British were reported yesterday), 25 miles south of Trondheim, where it swings west to Osterdal Valley by way of Tonset, thence south to Rena, Elverum, Kongsvinger, and Oslo.

German aerial activities plainly indicate an effort to paralyze this railway network. On the other hand, the Germans admitted in a communiqué today that British planes reached Oslo last night but only succeeded in "throwing some bombs without aiming."

A German communiqué said the German forces had occupied Steinkjer, 50 miles north of Trondheim, and had disarmed two Norwegian regiments "after a short fight" in the vicinity of Stavanger. DNB called the occupation of Steinkjer an effective move to block British progress southward toward Trondheim from their landing point at Namsos.

The communiqué reported more British naval reinforcements off Narvik, far northern Norwegian port, but said there had been neither an attempt to land troops nor renewed shelling of the port.

The Government expressed regret for aerial trespassing over Sweden, in answer to a Swedish protest, but declared that only a few incidents could be established and that these were unintentional.

Meanwhile five German minesweepers were asked to leave Swedish territorial waters today by ships of the Swedish neutrality patrol, the British news agency, Reuters, reported.

The minesweepers, which were former Norwegian whalers, were active along the Skagerrak. They immediately complied.

Threat to Sweden?

By the Associated Press

A spokesman for the French War Ministry said today that German troops and arms were being embarked aboard transport ships accompanied by icebreakers at German ports on the Baltic Sea across from Sweden.

The embarkations were interpreted by the spokesman as an "evident menace" to Sweden following the German invasions of Norway and Denmark.

The possibility that the German force was intended simply to reinforce the German expeditionary corps in the Oslo sector of southern Norway was not excluded by the spokesman, but he pointed out that the scene of action made this unlikely.

The Germans were said to be massing at ports directly opposite Southern Sweden and well to the east of the Danish straits through which transports for Norway would pass.

The presence of icebreakers also was taken to indicate the fleet was destined to operate farther north in the Baltic where the waters still are cluttered with ice floes left later than usual by the long, hard winter.

French military sources have expressed belief that the Germans may go into Sweden to bolster their Norwegian campaign.

The Allied Supreme War Council yesterday drafted plans to counteract any such action.

Meanwhile the Swedish Foreign Office announced today that a German governmental commission arrived in Stockholm Tuesday for discussion of pending questions concerning Swedish-German commercial relations.

British Budget Starts Huge Savings Drive

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 24—Far-reaching changes in Great Britain's traditional social structure, already started by the war's leveling process, will be accelerated by new budget measures now before Parliament.

Devices largely revolutionary to Britain are proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to reduce still further the gap between rich and poor besides securing additional revenue.

The bare list of these proposals indicates the sweeping nature of the change. It includes: limitation of dividends of public companies, prohibition of the issue of bonus shares, a promise to levy on wartime accumulation of wealth, purchase or sales tax which, it is expected, will bear heaviest on those best able to afford it.

In addition, the definition of a "well-to-do Britisher" has been revised by making the surtax payable on annual incomes above £1,500 instead of £2,000 as hitherto.

The clear lesson contained in his budget speech and Chancellor Sir John Simon's subsequent urgent radio appeal to the Nation to cut its personal spending to the bone, is that Britain's ability to pay the vast war bill depends on the Government's success in persuading and preventing ordinary citizens from making purchases they would make in normal times. This is needed so they can save at home sums comparable to the enormous United States loans which, to a large extent, financed the World War.

Additional Revenue

The additional revenue of £101,000,000, a substantial amount in normal times, which the Chancellor was able to announce from higher direct and indirect taxes on nonessentials, was shown to be a mere drop in an ocean of £2,667,000,000 wartime spending. Therefore, the emphasis of the budget was more on the purpose of achieving a gigantic saving effort rather than on what proportion of the war bill can be paid by taxation.

The United States Johnson Act and Neutrality Act, prohibiting loans to foreign countries, undoubtedly hung like clouds over Westminster but failed to cast anything that approached gloom over the momentous scene where the British were facing perhaps the biggest financial test in their history. The unruffled Chancellor was the center of an impressive setting. His composure and flashes of humor impressed many foreign emissaries watching from the galleries.

This attitude of cheerful resignation and renewed determination despite the Exchequer's fresh deep dip into the Nation's pocket is reflected fully in the public's reaction. It is appreciated, for instance, that the additional charges are aimed chiefly at nonessentials and in this connection it is worthy of note that since the rise in tobacco prices started at the beginning of the war, one in every five smokers has given up the practice, according to a public opinion survey recently completed.

Purchase Tax Experiment

The hard-pressed Chancellor's quest for new sources of revenue and, even more important, for ways of reducing home consumption has resulted in an innovation for Britain in the form of the purchase tax which is to be similar in principle, though not in application, to the sales tax of many other countries. Comment on this measure is largely speculative since few details of the plan are available. However, a large section of the press has expressed strong misgivings on its possible effects.

It is suggested that the rate of the purchase tax will be between 5 and 10 per cent, possibly yielding about £100,000,000 annually. The Chancellor has announced that there will be exemptions for articles for export, necessities such as food which already are heavily taxed, and public utilities and raw materials. The tax will be levied at the stage where the goods pass from wholesalers to retailers.

There are objections from Left-wing quarters that the purchase tax will cause a rise in the cost of living despite the exemption of some essentials. Demands for wage increases will follow, it is claimed, which is contrary to the Government's policy. It is argued that it will be difficult for the tax to differentiate between rich and poor since, if it applies only to luxuries it will neither reap big benefits for the Exchequer nor limit consumption substantially.

Trade Restraint Seen

Business interests, on the other hand, contend that the purchase tax will prove a severe restraint on trade. They declare the power to enter foreign markets often depends on the prosperity of home business. The Times, of London, is apprehensive as regards the restrictive effect of the new tax on ordinary trade and wonders how the Chancellor hopes to secure stability of prices.

"The basis of all successful war finance" The Times says editorially, "is that the whole productive capacity of the Nation should be fully employed. No amount of clever accountancy will produce the same results as buoyancy in all revenue-yielding activities."

A hint of further antiprofiteering legislation was made by Sir John as he referred to his intentions to tighten the excess-profits tax so as to make it more equitable. These changes, however, he said, would not be a list of concessions to the taxpayer but would raise the efficiency of tax gathering.

General satisfaction is expressed at plans to tax war fortunes at the conclusion of hostilities. It is predicted the levy will be drastic. Labor circles, however, are disappointed that no immediate form of wartime capital levy is proposed and contend that new taxes will bear heavily on poor people already suffering from an increase of about 20 per cent in the cost of living.

How Tax Works

Calculations of how the budget affects the man in the street show that for an average family of man, wife and two children with an annual income of £400, bills will now rise to £8 in a year. In direct taxation alone, this family will have to pay nearly £12 in income tax alone compared with £2.6s.8d last year. A couple with a similar income in the United States would not pay any Federal income tax at all.

A married couple with an annual income of £1,000 and without children will now have to pay £21/7 in income tax alone. A similar American couple would have to pay about £30.

In view of the new situation in which Britain finds itself, engaged in a desperate war and bereft of American loans, the question is being asked: Is the Chancellor faced with an unprecedented financial problem? He has rejected, at least for the present, the plan of Sir John Maynard Keynes, one of Britain's leading economists, for compulsory savings or deferred payments whereby a proportion of all incomes and wages would be deducted for use by the Nation and would be repaid in instalments after the war.

Labor Circles Gratified

Has he an alternative? Labor circles are gratified at the rejection of the Keynes plan which, they claim, would react unfavorably on the working classes and might provide the Government with a powerful lever against trade unions in a possible post-war slump.

Some other circles, however,—financial, business, economic, and political,—are not so confident as the Chancellor seems to be that the enormous gap of £1,433,000,000 between revenues and expenditures can be met by voluntary lending. But at least it can be said the Nation is being given a chance and, if necessary, compulsory measures can be introduced.

Greenwood Says U. S. Arms Through Doubt

LONDON, April 24 (AP) — Mr. Arthur Greenwood, deputy leader of the Labor opposition, today told the National Defense Public Interest Committee that "Even the United States is now piling up expenditure on armaments not because she is directly threatened but because nobody knows how far the war will extend."

"Before this struggle is over many neutrals will be with us in the fight," Mr. Greenwood said.

The Scandinavian invasion proved, he declared, "that Corporal Hitler could never have been a sailor."

Americans Reach Swedish Capital

STOCKHOLM, April 24 (AP)—A group of American war-zone refugees, escorted by Lieut. Com. Ole O. Hagen, United States naval attaché at Oslo, reached here today from Norway.

Among those in the party were Mrs. Raymond E. Cox, wife of the First Secretary of the American Legation in Oslo, and her son; Mrs. Thormod O. Klath, wife of the Legation's commercial attaché, and child; Mrs. Austin R. Preston, wife of the Consul at Oslo, and child; Mrs. Easton T. Kelsey, wife of the Vice-Consul; Prof. Andreas Ronhove, his wife and two children.

Citizenships Lost On Exemption Claims

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 24 (AP) — Common Pleas Judge Lewis B. Eastmead of Hudson County yesterday denied citizenship papers to five men who admitted claiming exemption from military service during the World War.

"If this country is not worth fighting for," Judge Eastmead said, "it is not worth citizenship."

He urged 144 others granted their final papers to "be 100 per cent Americans, not half American and half some other nationality."

Ulster Is to Raise Barley For Pigs and Flax for Linen

By Walter W. Cunningham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Pigs in Northern Ireland will go on a new diet this year. Heretofore they have been fed on corn (maize) and other imported foodstuffs. Now they will feed on barley, for the ships which were employed to carry corn have been diverted to the transport of more essential war material Moreover, there has been a slowing up of tonnage, due to the convoy system and other war conditions.

The pig industry in Ulster claims to be the largest of its kind in the British Empire. It was built up before the war, and resulted in a great measure from a marketing scheme which has met with continued success since it was first introduced by the Government in 1933.

To accommodate the pig industry, the Government is encouraging the growing of barley. It has distributed seed barley sufficient for an additional 50,000 acres.

Makes Fallow Land Arable

It has made available hundreds of tractors to turn old grassland into productive soil. So simple are these machines found to operate that a boy of nine recently gave a plowing demonstration with a tractor, leaving the furrows as straight as those done by an expert plowman. The use of tractors is significant in view of the abundance of small holdings in Northern Ireland. In all, there are 90,250 holdings, and of that number 73,440 farms are under 50 acres.

Barley is only one of the crops which are being expanded to meet the emergency. A greatly increased acreage has been given over to flax to meet the demands of the linen trade, the source of raw material in the Baltic States and Soviet Russia having been either cut off or considerably reduced owing to the exigencies of the war.

Vital Need for Flax

Cultivation of flax at home is essential for domestic reasons. It is needed in the manufacture of linen for airplane cloth, damask, and other goods. But it is also highly important for export purposes.

Linen goods constitute Ulster's second largest export to the United States, where it is shipped in large quantities in the form of household articles such as table and bed linen, handkerchiefs, and towels. From this trade much foreign exchange, needed in the purchase of essential war material, is obtained.

It was because of this fact that the Imperial Government early in the war requested the linen industry to concentrate its activities on the export trade, particularly to America.

Some idea of the extent of this development in agriculture can be gained when it is realized that before the war about 35,000 tons of the 40,000 tons of flax consumed was imported from the continent. It would seem as if the revival of flax cultivation and of the stepping up of barley production foreshadowed a return to conditions of a century ago, when the north was a real farming country.

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White Queen—Original Germaine Lecomte model in white lace and tulle for evening
Palm Springs—Dinner Slacks ensemble in vividly contrasting rayon jersey
In addition, Gimbels will show a number of fashions from the famous California Shop. If you find you cannot attend the Congress itself, you will have an opportunity to see these fashions again on our own Third Floor for Fashions where they will be on display most of next week.
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Public Invited to Indorse Hall of Fame Candidates

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 24 — The names of 140 Americans eminent in virtually all walks of life will appear on the ballot of the ninth quinquennial election to the Hall of Fame of New York University to be voted on during the summer by the University's College of Electors, Harold O. Voohis, Secretary of the University announced today.

Only three of the 143 names originally submitted by the public for nominations failed to be seconded by the Senate of the University, Mr. Voorhis said. They were Pere Marquette, explorer of the Northwest, who was excluded because he never identified himself as an American; Enoch Crosby, and the Indian chief Tammy, eliminated because some doubt remains whether they were historical or only legendary characters.

Although no more nominations may now be made, endorsement of candidates may be made by the public to the Hall of Fame executive officers in Rockefeller Center or to members of the College of Electors. During the summer or before Oct. 1, each of the 112 members of the College of Electors must select 18 names from the present list. Any nominations receiving approval of three fifths of the College will then be announced as elected to the Hall of Fame. Their busts will be sculptured and placed in the colonnade of New York University, to join those of other illustrious men and women.

The College of Electors consists of 112 prominent citizens representing every state.

The names of the 140 candidates which will appear on the ballot follow:

Authors and editors — Louisa May Alcott, Emily Dickinson, John Fiske, Stephen Foster, Philip Freneau, Henry George, Henry Woodfin Grady, Horace Greely, Joel Chandler Harris, Francis Bret Harte, Julia Ward Howe, Elbert Hubbard, William James, Francis Scott Key, Sidney Lanier, Emma Lazarus, Herman Melville, S. Weir Mitchell, John Boyle O'Reilly, Thomas Paine, William Sidney Porter (O.Henry), William H. Prescott, Joseph Pulitzer, William Graham Sumner, Henry D. Thoreau, Noah Webster, Alexander Wilson.

Educators — Henry Barnard, George Fiske Comfort, William Torrey Harris, Elizabeth Ann Seton, Edward Austin Sheldon, Charles Sprague Smith, Gen. Sylvanus Thayer, Moses Coit Tyler, Booker T. Washington.

Religious Leaders, preachers, and theologians — Mary Baker Eddy, The Rt. Rev. Francis Asbury, the Rev. Palmer Dyer, the Rev. Robert Weeks, John Woolman.

Philanthropists and reformers.— Susan B. Anthony, Lord Baltimore, Helena P. Blavatsky, Dorothea Lynde Dix, Frederick Douglass, Lucretia Coffin Mott, Carrie Nation, Wendell Phillips, Haym Salomon, Joseph Smith, Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

Engineers, architects, natural scientists—Josiah Willard Gibbs, Charles Bulfinch, Charles F. McKim, Henry H. Richardson.

Missionaries and explorers—Christopher Carson, Elisha Kent Kane, Meriwether Lewis, John Muir, Junipero Serra, Joseph Ward.

Physicians and surgeons—Dr. William Beaumont, Dr. Jesse W. Lazear, Dr. Ephraim McDowell, Dr. Walter Reed, Dr. Horace Wells.

Inventors—Alfred Ely Beach, William Austin Burt, John Philo Cowing, John Fitch, Charles Goodyear, Cyrus S. McCormick, Christopher L. Sholes, Lewis E. Waterman, George Westinghouse.

Soldiers and sailors—Commodore John Barry, George Rogers Clark, George A. Custer, Nathanael Greene, Thomas Jonathan Jackson, Oliver H. Perry, Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, Philip H. Sheridan, Baron Frederick W. von Steuben, Gen. Anthony Wayne.

Rulers and statesmen, lawyers and judges—Samuel Adams, Chester A. Arthur, Thomas McIntyre Cooley, Roger Brooke Taney, Stephen Fuller Austin, James G. Blaine, John C. Calhoun, Charles Carroll, John Clarke, DeWitt Clinton, John Hanson, Townsend Harris, Benjamin Harrison, William Henry Harrison, John Hay, Ezra L'Hommedieu, Samuel Houston, John Jay, Andrew Johnson, Richard Henry Lee, William McKinley, Gouverneur Morris, Gen. James E. Oglethorpe, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Thomas C. Platt, Carl Schurz, Roger Sherman, Charles Sumner.

Men of business—Cyrus Field, Stephen Girard, Johns Hopkins, John Pierpont Morgan.

Artists—Thomas Ball, George Frederick Bristow, John S. Copley, Robert Feke, Joseph Jefferson, Rafael Joseffy, Edward A. MacDowell, William Edgar Marshall, Frederick Law Olmstead, James Pringle, Howard Pyle, Theodore Thomas, John Quincy Adams Ward.

Distinguished Americans outsides these classes—Clara Barton, Grace Dodge, Frederick Dent Grant, Jesse Root Grant, Nellie Grant, Robert G. Ingersoll, the Rev. Michael McGivney, Betsy Ross.

Public Housing Develops A 'Good Neighbor' Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—An unexpected and far reaching social result of public housing—the awakening of a desire on the part of occupants to buy homes of their own in an environment as good as that of the project—is appearing here.

Some 350 families about to "graduate" from two housing projects because their incomes exceed the maximum are now pleading with private real estate interests to provide them with homes they can afford to buy or rent "in a nice neighborhood."

They have taken the initiative in forming a Co-operative Housing Society for the purpose of inviting private capital to build for them, have hired a lawyer, and are exploring every possibility. Each family offers to put up $200 in cash and to pay about $32 a month for interest and amortization. As yet no real estate group has taken up the offer, but negotiations are being carried on.

These people are looking not merely for decent homes but for a place where they can continue to live as a community of good neighbors, explains Miss Elizabeth Wood, secretary of the Chicago Housing Authority. Development of this intense desire for neighborly relationships in a controlled community is one of the unexpected results of subsidized housing, according to "housers" here.

When the Government entered upon its program of slum clearance and rebuilding the chief thought was to get people out of sub-standard homes into clean and decent ones, with light, bathtubs, and sunshine. Emphasis was on the change in physical conditions.

But now the residents in the projects are rising up to tell the "housers" that these things, welcome as they are, are not the most important. The greatest value they have found in the public housing projects, they tell Miss Wood, is a social one.

Because rents have been lowered in those Chicago public housing projects about 700 families whose income will exceed five times the rent are now ineligible to live there and will have to be "evicted" when school is over.

On a Bicycle Built for Two—or One

Wide World

The Bicycle Age Returns to New York

No, this isn't a picture of Fifth Avenue in the Gay Nineties. Even though the wheels and the styles don't show it, it is really an up-to-the-minute view of America's largest city. The bicycle may be back on Fifth Avenue, but not to stay. For this is just a camera view of the Wellesley Club Bicycle Breakfast ride. Here club members and their friends are gaily pedaling down Fifth Avenue near Fifty-fifth Street on their way to the New York Wellesley Club for breakfast before the annual races.

Dewey Certain of Strength As Western Tour Bends East

By J. Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., April 24—What is keeping 10,000,000 men out of jobs?

What is responsible for the continuance of such large-scale unemployment?

Why has the United States achieved less recovery and less re-employment than most of the other nations of the world?

These are the questions which District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey is asking every formal audience and every informal crowd which gathers to see and hear him at railroad stations and five-minute back-platform stops as he carries his campaign for the Republican presidential nomination back eastward across the country.

And these are the questions which, if he occupies the White House in 1941, he promises to ask himself constantly and unfalteringly until the conditions which give rise to such questions cease to exist.

Confers With Many

Entering the recently reclaimed Republican State of Colorado where he has been greeting and conferring with young Republicans and older Republicans, farmers, stockmen, sugar beet growers, labor representatives, business executives, women's political club leaders, and ministers, the New York prosecutor is continuing to drive home his central contention that after seven years of the New Deal the biggest single problem facing America is unemployment.

Today Mr. Dewey is breaking his transcontinental political expedition by stopping at Colorado Springs for a five-day vacation when he will work on later speeches and spend the rest of his time on the golf course which he will stride over twice a day, playing in the upper nineties.

Introduced by Colorado's popular and budget-balancing Governor, Ralph L. Carr, New York's delegate-seeking District Attorney told a Republican and responsive audience of at least 8,000 persons who filled the Denver Municipal Auditorium to capacity last night that whatever may have been the intentions of the Democratic Administration, prolonged depression and widespread unemployment have been the result.

Plea for Small Business

"It has not relied upon the sound instincts of the American people," he declared. "It has fostered the malignant growth of economic cure-alls. It has wasted the national substance in the purchase of economic 'gold bricks.'

"It has been unsuccessful in all its attempts to revive our economic activity. It has sought to cover its failure by attempting to persuade the Nation that the day of opportunity in America is over."

It is Mr. Dewey's repeated contention that while the New Deal has kept the country's business as a whole in a state of depression, it has damaged small business more than it has damaged big business.

"Where," he asks, "is the greatest proportionate deficiency in jobs?"

He replies with statistics to show that the working forces of the biggest corporations were less than 2 per cent smaller than in 1929 while the working forces of small business concerns were over 20 per cent less than 1929.

"The small business men of this country," Mr. Dewey told his Denver audience, "demand that a new administration unwind the red tape which shackles commercial ventures. They demand that it revise the New Deal legislation which hampers business expansion.

"In such an atmosphere small business enterprises could once more flourish. It is necessary that they should flourish, for they are the very roots of our prosperity. No little business, no new business. No new business, no new jobs. No new jobs, no hope for the future of our young men and women."

With only one more address to deliver in Wichita on Monday, April 29, Mr. Dewey has behind him the largest part of his present tour and he is confident that it has added considerably to his delegate strength. J. Russel Sprague, his campaign manager, believes that enough delegates are now assured to Mr. Dewey's candidacy as to make his nomination possible on the first ballot, but the Dewey camp is not making the mistake of publicity claiming specific blocks of delegates which might not hold up in face of subsequent events.

One interesting fact about the racket prosecutor's present campaigning is that he is addressing thousands who are not going to vote for him this fall. They can't be old enough. Apparently nearly every boy and girl along Mr. Dewey's route is eager to see him. At train stops in Nevada and Utah there were "Dewey holidays" in several public schools and the children came down en masse with their parents to listen to the "gang buster" and scramble for his autograph.

Mr. Dewey undoubtedly faces the Philadelphia convention with greater strength and assurance than before he undertook this Western tour. He will again carry his campaign into the South before the decisive date of June 22.

Nazis Conscripting 500,000 Partly From Captured Areas

BERLIN, April 24 (AP)—Public announcements in the newspapers and on posters are appearing again this spring as Germany calls 500,000 conscripts to the colors for training.

Actually, the number from Germany proper, the Ostmark (former Austria) and the Sudetenland is expected to be well above 500,000. It will increase considerably as the annual call to training is issued, once the former German territories, given to Poland by the Treaty of Versailles, are reincorporated in the Reich.

Discipline, fighting courage, and the spirit of attack, as proclaimed by Prussia's soldier King, Frederick the Great some 200 years ago, still constitute the main principles along which Nazi Germany trains its conscripts drafted for military service in the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

Goose-Step Defended

Another important point of the training program is the so-called goose-step. Numerous have been the arguments for and against this form of marching, with those in favor still dominating.

Defenders of the goose-step claim there is nothing which so thoroughly trains the soldier for marching as does this much contested step. They even go so far as to state that the accomplishments of the German infantry during the Polish campaign, covering 50 to 60 kilometers daily (31.2 to 37.5 miles) would have been impossible without the practice given the soldiers through goose-stepping.

It was further asserted that this step demands fullest concentration, physical effort, and unconditional subordination of individuality to the community spirit of the troop.

The length of service varies according to the branch of the armed force to which the individual is drafted. A two-year service is required with the infantry and four years with the Air Force and Navy.

Compulsory military service embraces all able bodied men between the ages of 20 and 45.

The calling up of the annual conscripts is an easy affair in Germany where the system of registration has been developed.

Police authorities furnish the military with lists containing names and addresses of all men coming of military age within each year. They have to report to district military headquarters on a given date. Failure to do so is punished severely.

All that the military authorities have to do now is to check the names of those appearing with the lists furnished by police in order to pick up any slackers.

After having passed rigid examinations determining whether the conscript is fit for the Army, Navy, or Air Force, the future soldier is then told when and where to report for duty.

Few Personal Articles

Youths going to the colors, generally in the autumn of each year, go almost empty handed, except for little articles such as brushes, razors, small personal articles, and the like. The rest is furnished by the Government.

Arriving at the garrison, the young conscripts are given an ABC for soldiers containing 22 items of advice.

Some of the important points of this ABC in an abbreviated form are: 'Don't be afraid. Obey implicitly. Be frank. Be a good comrade. Be severe to yourself. Never be cowardly. Learn to keep mum. Don't gossip. Don't find fault with the grub. Be economical. Never incur debts. Be punctual. Never get drunk. Beware of spies."

Real hard training begins immediately. A Spartan program of drill, marching by day and night, scouting, camouflage, sharpshooting, signaling, and first aid, fill the days to capacity. The use of alcohol and tobacco is discouraged.

Housing Is Stressed

Educational training, of course, is another important point of the daily program to make the Army as intelligent a body as possible.

Great stress also has been placed on the housing of the young soldiers. The old barracks of pre-World War days have generally disappeared. Where this was not possible hitherto, a thorough rebuilding has taken place. Everywhere the German slogan of "licht, luft, sonne," meaning light, air and sunshine, has been effectively put into practice.

New barracks, surprising visitors by the thoroughness of their planning, have sprung up everywhere in Germany.

They are equipped with hospitals. Steam radiators keep the soldiers' rooms cozy. Swimming pools and other athletic equipment are at the disposal of the soldiers. Modern kitchens, mess halls, and movie theaters are part of every military post, helping to keep the soldiers in good spirits and make them feel at home.

Youth in Des Moines Join To Rid City of Gambling

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa—This city's gambling interests have a new opponent—boys and girls of 'teen age who, organized into "flying squadrons," pay surprise visits to suspected gambling places, scrutinize them to see what is going on, then turn over their findings to police authorities with a demand that appropriate action be taken.

Acting in the name of a "Youth Crusade," the young people, including representatives of various school and church organizations, have in the past two weeks visited dozens of downtown and suburban places and as proof of their effectiveness point to favorable decisions in the six cases they have already taken into the courts.

Not content with visiting places known to be used strictly for gambling purposes, the young people are barging in upon surprised drug store owners, restaurants and hotels with the demand that these places cease to allow slot machines and similar devices "for the amusement of their patrons." In addition, they have invited police officials to attend young people's gatherings to be questioned regarding gambling conditions in the city.

Of special interest to the boys and girls, it appears, are recurring charges voiced in newspapers that gambling is made possible in many areas of the city through a "pay-off" to police authorities. These charges are vigorously denied by police officials. Prompt action has been taken in cases of open violation of gambling ordinances disclosed by the "flying squadrons."

A spokesman for the youthful crusaders declares that their aim is to "rid Des Moines of every slot machine, pinball game and punchboard now operating."

Washington Sideglances

A slight slip of the tongue—D. A. R. honors two real daughters of the Revolution—Politics and movies get together—Spring comes to the Senate with a private game of 'catch.'

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

An Admiral speaks: When Senator Hiram W. Johnson (R) of California, suggested at a Senate hearing that the program proposed by Rear Admiral Joseph K. Taussig for defending the United States against Japan was a rather broad one, the Admiral retorted:

"I'm just trying to keep us out of peace—"

The audience roared as he quickly corrected himself and proceeded on his program for avoiding war.

Link to past: Every year the Daughters of the American Revolution listen with reverential silence at their annual Congress to news about "real daughters."

This year's report disclosed that there are two women still living whose fathers were registered soldiers in the Revolution. One is Mrs. Annie K. Gregory of Williamsport, Pa.; the other Mrs. Caroline P. Randall, who lives in the country near Springfield, Vt.

In her own voice, brought to the Congress on a record, Mrs. Gregory told how her father had been a drummer boy with the Colonial troops at the age of 10, how she was born in 1844 to her father's second wife when he was 76.

Campaign Movies: Put 1940 down as the year movies entered national politics or vice versa.

Hero of the first presidential campaign movie is Frank E. Gannett, Republican aspirant, whose rise from an humble boyhood to his present position of prominence as publisher of 22 newspapers has been recorded on film for use by clubs and other assemblies.

Scenes from Mr. Gannett's life are combined with a pictorial review of world problems. Propaganda movies? Definitely.

Senatorial "Catch": In the tunnel going from the Capitol to Senate Office Building the other day, we saw Senator Sheridan Downey of California walking ahead. Thinking he was out of sight, he pulled a big bunch of keys from his pocket, threw them up in the air, took a few steps and caught them as they came down. Just a little game of spring "catch."

The little electric train carrying less energetic Senators buzzed by. Senator Downey hastily put his keys in his pocket, pulled them out again when the car had passed.

Dewey Unopposed In New Jersey

ENGLEWOOD, N. J. (AP)—Thomas E. Dewey appears virtually assured of New Jersey's 32 votes on the first ballot in the Republican national convention.

National Committeeman Daniel E. Pomeroy said he had received letters from all organization candidates for district delegate, few of whom are opposed, agreeing to support the choice in the preferential primary in which Mr. Dewey's name alone is entered.

Two months ago the Republican State Committee ratified a slate of four delegates-at-large and said they would abide by the preferential vote, which is advisory only.

Swiss Boys and Girls Urged to Work Farms

BERNE, Swizerland, April 24 (AP) — Swizerland's Generalissimo Henri Guisan yesterday launched an elaborate "youth organization" plan with a manifesto urging all boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 21 to devote the summer to helping peasant and mountaineer families whose men have been mobilized.

The calling of 500,000 men to the colors took tens of thousands of farmers from their fields.

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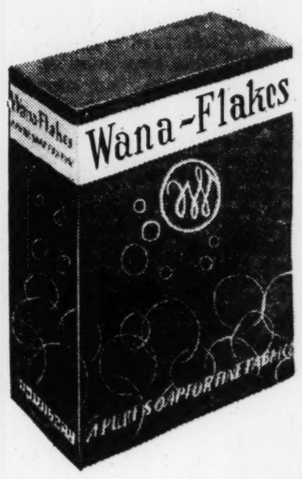

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Today's Woman

The Christian Science Monitor
April 24, 1940

Mary Lewis Puts Line First

Noted Stylist Pleads For Simplicity of Design

By Betty O'Neal

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"I have always believed in classic American clothes—like the shirtwaist dress," declared Mary Lewis when interviewed for The Christian Science Monitor, "but I do not discredit the importance of French fashions. I think that we should take from Paris clothes styles that are adaptable to our particular needs. Really, you know, French dressmakers design clothes to meet the needs of all women, regardless of whether they live in South America, the United States—or Australia."

Mary Lewis holds a unique place in the esteem of many typical active American women who know the necessity of being well dressed. She understands their needs and wants. Her ability to supply their demands for good-looking, wearable clothes is largely responsible for her success as a Fifth Avenue stylist.

Miss Lewis believes that the current trend in fashion is towards utter simplicity. With no fancy bows or gaudy buttons to distract them, women are alert to the quality of materials. Even if a dress costs but six dollars, Miss Lewis believes it should be made of the best possible fabric for that price. Miss Lewis thinks that dresses for summer will remain short and full. She has confidence in all shades of beige and in the nasturtium colors, such as red-yellow.

The Bandbox

The clothes Mary Lewis is showing in her "Little Shop," which she has just opened on Fifth Avenue, are tangible examples of her convictions concerning the kind of clothes women want. Her black faille suit with its gored skirt is youthful and crisp, while her dirndls of striped cotton and her calico suits are perky and bright. For evening, she is showing gay cotton dresses of Hawaiian print designs. Mary Lewis syndicates these clothes in shops in various parts of the country. Most of the clothes are designed by her or under her supervision.

Mary Lewis' whole establishment—including offices and shop—has the fresh piquancy and bright colors of a bandbox. One office is done in rose and white stripes, and another in blue and white. The showroom is painted a soft shade of blue bordered at the top with more stripes. The shop is furnished with divans, comfortably upholstered in blue; tables on either side of the large room to show the wares; and happy looking little wire-backed chairs with bright pink cushions.

Cottons in the Parlor

Cottons are important not only in Miss Lewis' collection for summer, but in her whole career. Her first coup was to elevate cottons from the kitchen to the parlor. That was in 1926. Since that time she has successfully proposed such fashions as the shirtwaist dress, the cotton sweater, the dirndl, and the pinafore dress, to mention a few. The revival of the pinafore dress is a bright little story. It is the case of a new style receiving publicity because it was worn by the babes in America rather than by one of the ten best-dressed women in the world—or by a motion picture star.

"We originally made the pinafore for children," Mary Lewis explained. "They loved the dress, but the mothers, well—they adored it. They told us that they, too, would like pretty pinafores to wear at their country places. Although this incident happened last year, the convenient pinafore is still a favorite. Both mothers and daughters will wear pinafores this summer."

Mary Lewis in no way limits her source of ideas. She has been known to filch one from a firewagon, of all places, and subsequently present a fireman's shirt. Last year she featured clothes whose ancestors could definitely be traced to the Netherlands. The pegtop dress was in this collection.

Fashions at the Fair

The New York World's Fair of 1940 has appointed Mary Lewis director of the "World of Fashion." She will present vitally interesting displays of every phase of fashion. The hall of textiles will show fabrics in exciting new colors, the latest developments in weaves, and surprising new uses not only of wool, cotton, and rayon, but also of rubber. Various ways to wear your furs will also be demonstrated and there will be exhibits on beauty, millinery, perfume, and many other subjects related to fashion.

Mary Lewis is a woman who is definite in her beliefs. "During the day," she told the Monitor representative, "we women should be a part of the picture in which we work. Suits, furs, and above all, good looking tweeds should be almost a uniform. In the evening we have our chance to dress beautifully, and we should make the most of our opportunity to be attractively feminine."

She undoubtedly follows her own advice to the letter. During a business day she is quiet of manner and low of voice. She has a mind for but one thing—her work. She does not appear to waste a thought, a motion, or a breath on anything not connected with it. When Miss Lewis was working in large shops, she made a practice of frequently visiting the various departments. Once while she was doing this, a customer, supposing her to be a salesgirl, asked Miss Lewis if she would help her. She graciously consented to assist the customer in selecting an article. When the sale was completed, Mary Lewis received generous tip for giving efficient service.

P. S. Miss Lewis kept the tip.

Her Home

Away from her work Mary Lewis is rather delicately feminine. She appears to be as delightful and refreshing a companion as a well-bred schoolgirl. Her home on Park Avenue is a flurry of femininity and color. The living room is a rhapsody in pink taffeta. Miss Lewis also has a home in the country, where she rests over week ends. This house is surrounded by a lovely garden. While you or I might feel the urge to work in the soil with spade and rake, Miss Lewis says that her interest in flowers is solely for their beauty. The task of caring for the garden she is glad to delegate to someone else.

With her family Mary Lewis came to New York from Kentucky when she was thirteen. After finishing high school she obtained a job as a decorator's apprentice. Since she received no pay for this work, she decided the best course was to change her occupation—or at least her business address. So she obtained work in an office. She says that several weeks of that convinced her she would much rather work in a shop. She was for a short time in the upholstery and later the furniture department of a large store. When someone asked her if she could write advertising copy, she was not overcome by timidity. Her answer was "Certainly"—and she was transferred to the advertising department of the same store. After several years she became stylist for a ranking Fifth Avenue shop. Since that time she has changed her headquarters several times, but never her purpose—to give to active American women clothes designed to meet their needs.

G. Maillard Kesslère; clothes photos, courtesy of Saks Fifth Avenue and Mary Lewis

1—Mary Lewis designed the pinafore dress for little girls to wear to parties. Their mothers adopted the idea, only they preferred a pinafore made of seersucker or gingham rather than of taffeta. 2—Young girls have always been particularly enthusiastic about Mary Lewis' clothes. Here are her latest "twin stripes," one a dirndl and the other a suit. 3—This is the most recent portrait photograph of Mary Lewis, who has dark blond hair and quiet gray eyes. 4—The Tyrolean oxford is one of the many fashions Miss Lewis has proposed. 5—Selected as an indispensable part of a college girl's week-end wardrobe is this black faille suit. Miss Lewis still strongly believes in the normal waistline.

Never Imitate, Be Your True Self Warns Famous Producer

Declaring He Is Not a 'Star Maker,' Winfield Sheehan Says It Is Individual Character That Makes a Star

By Lupton A. Wilkinson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The motion picture's most interesting process is casting. It deals with the elusive ingredient, individuality.

Casting's most exciting peak is the selection and development of star material. That is like searching for a Kohinoor among countless chip diamonds or flawed diamonds. All are embedded in dull ore. None is shaped or polished. Which ones, when careful work is done, will reward with the authentic gleam?

The star system, much criticized (and abused), is based on a characteristic of us, who are entertained. People interest us—especially if they possess something radiant—something that they can share with us. Consider for a moment, Bernhardt, Duse, Ellen Terry. Many of the plays they quickened now yellow and gather dust—while the performers shine on, in legend. Such names as David Garrick, Edwin Booth, and Joseph Jefferson glisten against the dark velvet of time past.

Confused by False Mystery

Hollywood has its shining names (glow or glitter), appealing to millions. Unfortunately, no other phase of motion picture work is so confused by false mystery. Claimants to each discovery are legion. Tales improbable and fantastic are woven—in glamour's name. Catch phrases are applied to personality; often the tags cheapen rather than attract. In this field Hollywood's golden calf, Ballyhoo, brays, borrowing voice from a long-eared neighbor!

Yet somewhere in the alchemy—in the difference between blue-white and shoddy gleam, between glitter and glow—there must be a truth of value to us all. Usefulness, happiness, in everyday life, often come in proportion to what we have that is radiant, that we can share.

To discuss the essentials of stardom I went to Winfield Sheehan, currently the producer of "Florian." Mr. Sheehan selected and worked patiently with an extra player named Janet Gaynor; picked Shirley Temple from a roomful of small girls; persuaded Will Rogers, when Will was convinced that he was a screen failure, to return to Hollywood and start over; chose from the theater Spencer Tracy and Henry Fonda. Stars have come to screen life under his guidance since the day of John Gilbert.

Must Be There First

Mentioning the term, "star maker," I drew reproof. "I know none," said Mr. Sheehan. "Something unique, that appeals to people, must be in the individual who becomes a star. A higher power—much higher—than a producer, puts it there."

"What do you look for?" I asked. "I know you believe in the future of Irina Baronova, whom you cast in her first picture role in 'Florian.' What convinced you? Did you select her because she was a great dancer and because you needed one?"

"I might have had to cast someone on that basis. The story called for a dancer. But my conviction about Baronova came when I saw a brief test of her in a serious role." Enthusiasm animated his voice and eye. "How shall I put it? She seemed not to speak from the teeth! That is the great requisite. Bette Davis and Spencer Tracy have it. The mind and the heart, not the teeth, speaking.

No Rules for This

"Understand," he went on. "There are no rules for this. You can write all the star-finding rules you want; tomorrow's discovery may make you look foolish. And no one knows where the magic lurks. There may be three Italian boys, playing on a Boston street. They may be the sons of a junk dealer—and yet may become the world's greatest comedians. Someone may make a casual test of a millionaire's son, or a waitress or a young mother. The shot is remembered in an emergency. The individual is summoned and has the good fortune to be cast in suitable parts, and to escape regimentation—the made face like a mask, the phony glamour."

Then came two significant remarks: "In these days the camera is so precise that it scrutinizes the outside and inside of an actor." And, "I think every star with lasting appeal emblematizes some fine trait or likeable characteristic—or reminds us of a type we admire."

I offered names. Mr. Sheehan supplied keys. Here are a few:

Joel McCrea—the young, outdoor American, wholesome and active.

Jimmie Stewart—the clean cut, college-boy type.

Alice Faye — good fellowship; anyone could tell her the story of his life, and she'd listen.

Irene Dunne—dignity; the fine qualities in womanhood.

Myrna Loy—charm that wears well; many men would like their wives to smile and act like Miss Loy.

Clark Gable—the acceptance of life with zest; escape from subtleties and introspection.

Janet Gaynor—appeal to man's protective instinct; you want to help her.

Greta Garbo — mysteriousness; something rare and fine.

Charles Boyer—suavity and tenderness, over strength. His capacity for understanding appeals to women and the strength helps, too; that strength makes him liked also by men.

Spencer Tracy — courage, self-confidence; strength again combined with the willingness to sacrifice for others.

Mr. Sheehan added, "Boyer has that, too. It's indispensable."

"But you are talking only about character," I commented. "You say nothing about externals."

What Counts

"Externals!" exploded the veteran Hollywood producer. "Find me a beauty specialist who can create another Marie Dressler." He paused. "I've been talking generalities about these people. Each has his or her own—mark that word, own—individuality, making the star much more than a type. You mention externals! The curse of Hollywood is trying to make everybody look, talk, posture alike. Its weakness is too much stylization—imitation. The youngsters who imitate Hollywood externals, poured-in-a-mold styles, are obliterating themselves, not blossoming out."

"That applies to character—to the unique quality of individuality, too?" I asked.

"Certainly. Nature makes no duplicates! Neither does imitation. How silly to talk of another Rogers, another Harlow, another Dressler! What is vital and fine in us is ours. Each should look within and develop what is unique, uniquely fine—put there by the Creator. I recognize the value of inspiration. We can learn by example. But we cannot borrow or steal individuality. It's a unique expression of something divine. It is individual. It is ours!"

This seemed the deep lesson to be learned, from stars and stardom, for everyday life. Something unique. Something to share. I came away wondering if perceptions all around us are like the almost frightening thing Mr. Sheehan had said about the camera, "so precise that it scrutinizes the outside and inside of the actor."

Star in ourselves! Maybe we had better develop it.

This is the second of a series of four articles on the real Hollywood by Lupton Wilkinson.

How to Select A New Rug

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

So you're going to buy a rug? Then it's economy to afford the best quality rug the budget will allow.

Don't try to skimp on the size of the rug, if you want your room to look spacious and uncluttered. The floor margin exposed around the edges should be in proportion to the size of the room—no more than six inches for the small or average size room; no more than 12 inches for the large room.

If your fireplace hearth extends into the room, don't cut a jog in the rug to fit around it. Leave a wider margin of floor exposed on the fireplace side, and let your furniture arrangements there conceal the irregularity.

To prolong the life of the dining-room rug, choose one which is large enough to permit the chairs being moved to and from the table without catching on the rug edge. You'll find, too, that a figured rug will conceal the unpreventable tread marks under the table much more effectively than a plain rug.

The color of the rug is important; and since you'll live with it for a time, select a color which you personally like and enjoy.

There is a noticeable increase in the use of patterned rugs—particularly those featuring rhythmic, all-over designs which do not limit the use of patterns in other elements of room decoration.

Once you have installed your new rug, keep it clean from the very first by vacuuming it *every day*. Soil allowed to accumulate, even through only two or three days, works down toward the base of any floor-covering and shortens its life by cutting at the fibers. On the other hand, loose fibers are always left in any new rug or carpet at the mill, and these must be removed by vacuuming in the home.

Don't worry about the fuzz which works to the surface of a new rug. It's merely the wool lint from the clipping of the pile, and does not indicate wear or inferior quality.

If a tuft of wool is pulled up from the surface of the rug, restrain the impulse to pull it out. Cut it so it is even with the rest of the pile, and you'll prevent a hole.

Friendly Aid Extended to Household Help

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Jackson, Mich.

Mrs. H. H. Kopplin of this city, who as a teacher for 17 years, has instructed girls in practice housework, believes she has found the solution for the domestic help problem. After conducting a survey among employers of house help and the household workers themselves, Mrs. Kopplin favors the organization, in every city, of discussion groups in which the problems of both sides may be aired.

As a result of her survey, Mrs Kopplin recommends that titles such as "hired girl" and "maid" be abandoned; and that all persons paid to do housework be known as "household assistants." The domestic workers she interviewed declared wages to be too low and hours too long. Hence she urges that the standards of household assistants be raised. Girls should be encouraged to attend evening schools and their hours should be adjusted so that they can attend. They should be encouraged to attend the Y. W. C. A. and kindred organizations.

More instruction in homemaking is needed in the schools, Mrs. Kopplin believes, and there should be stronger employer-employee relationships. In her survey in Jackson she found that 30 per cent of the girl household assistants attend junior college, and that 15 per cent of all college graduates not trained for any special work drift eventually into housework, untrained!

Need Better Living Conditions

Living conditions for resident household assistants should be improved, according to this survey—which reported some girls being quartered in attics and basements with long hours of work. Many employers lack education in their responsibility toward their household help, the survey showed. Other recommendations made in the survey are: definite working schedules, agreement as to hours, pay and rest period—and definite duties for children in families.

Mrs. Josephine Johnson, industrial secretary at the Jackson Y. W. C. A., who deals with household assistants as members of Y clubs, has found that girls who are raised on farms make the best homemakers.

"These girls are more permanent," said Mrs. Johnson, "and are more willing to do hard work because they have had the experience of carrying heavy responsibilities on the farm. Since many of these girls are denied the privilege of attending college or taking a business education, they are more content to follow housework as a profession."

Household Workers' Club

Mrs. Johnson is meeting with success in the organizing of a club of household assistants. She recruits the members by contacting employers; and many agree to release their household workers so they can attend the club each Thursday afternoon. At the club meeting the girls are taught various arts and crafts, including crocheting, embroidery, leather work and plain sewing. This program, according to Mrs. Johnson, already is bringing more contentment to household assistants, and is rapidly gaining favor with employers.

The club gives the home worker a social outlet. It is a place where the girls may discuss their problems and mutually benefit by the association with one another. They return to their work relaxed and with a broader vision.

Mrs. Kopplin, who has co-operated closely with Mrs. Johnson, believes that in order to interest more young women in becoming household asistants—the stigma of housework must be changed by the public.

"All will have to understand," she said, "that it is just as honorable and praiseworthy to run a home properly, or to bake a fine cake, as it is to paint a beautiful picture."

E. F. A.

A Cook Turns Importer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Effie Clark, of San Pedro, California, became an importer of herbs because she liked to cook. Living in a seaport town where luxurious liners docked regularly, she found it easy to scrape acquaintance with famous chefs, and to coax them to share the recipes that had brought them fame. But finding the unusual herbs that gave flavor and fragrance to their dishes proved more difficult. Many of these aromatic seasonings are not sold on the local market, even in a city the size of Los Angeles.

Miss Clark decided to have them sent to her from their native lands. She imported sage from Dalmatia, mint from France, tarragon from China, bay leaves from Greece, saffron and oregano from Mexico. Gradually, she found others who liked these different seasonings until she was importing herbs on a commercial scale and selling them by mail to the imaginative cooks of America.

She thinks herb importing is about the nicest way to make a living. She likes both the smell of her shop and the tone of the letters she gets from homemakers—who have added romance to their daily round with the poetic names of rosemary, thyme, and marjoram.

Sharing Favorite Recipes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Here are three of my family's favorite recipes. The first two are of Pennsylvania Dutch origin.

Lemon Butter

Cream
1 cup sugar
⅛ pound butter. Add
Grated skin of 1 lemon
4 tablespoons water
Juice and pulp of two lemons. Mix well. Add
1 egg. Beat mixture. Then boil in saucepan or double boiler about 25 minutes. It thickens after cooling.
Spread on toast for breakfast or tea.

Molasses Crumb Pie

Line two pie pans with pastry. Rub the following mixture in the fingers, or with pastry blender, until fluffy:
3 cups flour
1 cup sugar
1 cup shortening
1 teaspoon cinnamon.
Mix
1½ cups New Orleans molasses
1½ cups water
⅓ teaspoon baking soda. Pour this molasses mixture into the lined pie pans and sprinkle with the crumbs of the first mixture. Bake in a moderate oven (375°F.) about 45 minutes, or until firm when shaken.

Potato Salad

Cut small and mix
Boiled potatoes
Cucumber
Celery
Stuffed olives
Sweet pickle. Just before serving, cut
Sliced bacon into tiny squares and fry until crisp, pouring off bacon grease as it accumulates. Sprinkle bacon squares throughout salad and add
Mayonnaise.

(Mrs.) Z. G., Arizona

The Recipes
on this page
have been approved for
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Guffey Leads Primary While Roosevelt Lags

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 24—Incomplete returns today show Joseph F. Guffey well in the lead of his Democratic opponents for nomination to the United States Senate and President Roosevelt receiving fewer votes than Senator Guffey in the preferential primaries today. Thomas E. Dewey was running far ahead in the write-in on the Republican preferential ballot.

Mr. Guffey based his pre-primary campaign on full support of President Roosevelt, the New Deal and the third term.

The Guffey opponents were Walter A. Jones, Chairman of the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission, and William McNair, former Mayor of Pittsburgh. Mr. Jones was Mr. Guffey's chief rival, and in competent political quarters here today it was said that his only chance of wresting the nomination away from Mr. Guffey, running for re-election, lay in Allegheny County. The vote there, however, was light.

Viewed on the basis of incomplete returns, Mr. McNair, who is trailing far behind, was not seen as having a chance.

Preferential Vote Slack

The vote in the Democratic preferential primaries was one of the chief features of the returns and strongly heartened anti-New Deal Democrats and Republicans. Associated Press reports from 2,137 districts out of 8,105 showed Mr. Roosevelt running about 40,000 votes behind the total aggregate for the Senatorial candidates.

Mr. Roosevelt's chief strength was developed in Philadelphia, where in some wards his vote exceeded that of the runners in the race for the Senate. The first 40 of Philadelphia's 51 wards showed a total of 102,775 for a third term for Mr. Roosevelt, as compared with 112,274 for the Democratic Senatorial candidates, the Associated Press reported. The Republican candidates made a far better showing in these wards, however, polling 156,774 votes.

While the Democratic State Committee is on record for a third term for Mr. Roosevelt, delegates from the Keystone State to the Democratic National Convention in Chicago will not be bound to support the popular choice for the Presidential nomination.

The Presidential camp in which these votes will land when the time comes is, obviously, uncertain today.

Heavy Battle Forecast

It is certain, however, that Pennsylvania will be the scene of a battle royal between the Democrats and the Republicans—the former to return the State to their party column; the latter to hold it. Gov. Arthur H. James, as favorite son, will be the recipient on the first ballot of the Republican delegation's vote when his party meets here in June. Mr. Dewey's friends, baring their views on their candidate's running yesterday, declared Pennsylvania's 72 votes would be for him.

The campaign for the Senate also will be hotly contested. If the final count of votes cast yesterday shows Mr. Guffey the winner, he will be opposed in the general election by Jay Cooke, Chairman of the Republican City Committee in Philadelphia, who won the Republican nomination easily over his two opponents—Albert H. Ladner, Jr., of Philadelphia, and John H. de Renza, of Altoona, newspaper publisher. Mr. Cooke is a great-grandson of Jay Cooke, Civil War financier, whose wealth supported the Union.

Victory by Mr. Guffey in the voting yesterday, would, moreover, mean that he had won over David L. Lawrence, Democratic State Chairman, for control of the party, which he held until strongly challenged in the 1938 split.

Guffy Joined Lewis

Mr. Guffey, it will be recalled, joined up with John L. Lewis, head of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, then and injected a ticket in the party primary against the State Committee slate. This, it also will be recalled, was followed by charges of graft and corruption against members of the Democratic Administration of Gov. George H. Earle. The rift that followed resulted in the loss of the State by the Democrats in the ensuing election, when the Republican candidate for Governor, Arthur H. James, was elected hands down.

This split was brought over to the primaries held yesterday. How far efforts to heal the breach will succeed between now and election day in November remains to be seen.

John B. Kelly, Democratic City Chairman of Philadelphia, reiterated today his intention to resign next month. Mr. Kelly is an active organizer and director of New Deal forces in Pennsylvania, but refuses to become a candidate for any office. He declined to run for Mayor in Philadelphia last year or to contend for the Guffey seat in the Senate.

Voters of both parties indorsed the proposed $18,000,000 loan to rehabilitate Philadelphia's water system, by a count of 92,538 ballots in the first 40 wards.

Wheeler Asserts Farm Debt Needs 'Liberal' Handling

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., April 24 (AP)—Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, held up the farm debt as one of the nation's principal problems and said that unless it were settled by "liberal action" now, "drastic action, fascist or communist," would follow.

Addressing the Carolina Political Union, Senator Wheeler deplored a "farm credit policy that creates new tenants through foreclosure faster than any government agency can rehabilitate them" and called for "a new philosophy of agricultural credit" that would keep the farmer on his farm and afford him a "measure of security."

He urged the passage of a bill introduced by himself, Senator John H. Bankhead, 2d (D) of Alabama, and Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr. (Prog.) of Wisconsin, which would reduce interest rates on Government loans to farmers and provide a "formula for the adjustment of farm debts."

Labor has obtained higher wages through organization, he said, industry "has been afforded the protection of tariff walls" and "in some instances industry has been able to maintain artificially fixed prices, but the farmer while selling on a world competitive market buys on this protected and too often non-competitive" market.

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D	R	Y		L	E	M	U	R		H	O	D		
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By a Staff Photographer

Descendants of the Inca Empire

Left: Two Peruvian jungle Indians from a missionary settlement of the Perené. Right: A scene in the Otavalo Indian Market in the Ecuadorean Andes near the Equator.

Cardenas Sees Need to Blend Indian Cultures

Continued from Page 1

who have contributed so much to the welfare of the American continent."

Highest tribute was paid to President Cardenas by Mr. Collier, speaking in the name of the United States delegation. "No individual," he said, "has aided the Indian race in a more significant form, than has President Cardenas. Through aiding the Indian he has helped the nations of the West, served human justice and furthered the humanitarian spirit."

President Cardenas' message to the Congress was accordingly that of a man speaking of his most profound interest and with first hand knowledge of his subject. He was cheered repeatedly throughout its delivery, for by this work alone he has set an example to be followed by the rest of Latin America and is fully recognized as the greatest Indian emancipator of the present day.

Rights of Indians

"The celebration of the First Inter-American Indian Congress," President Cardenas said, "demonstrates that the problem of the native races of this continent has surpassed the limits of national preoccupation and come to be considered among the fundamental questions, one which merits the calling of an assembly representative of the Indian masses. These have the right to ask for recognition of their social personality, because they are human groups with historical priority.

"To the Indian should be granted the rights of man, of citizen, and of worker, because he is a member of a living community and of a social class which participates in the collective work of production. As farmer, artisan and worker, he has perpetuated his primitive arts and for centuries has entered the market places but been unaffected by the modern ways that they taught.

"It is not for organic incapacity, nor for profound fatalism, that the Indian groups have preserved their isolation. The causes of this isolation and of his poverty were the political systems which oppressed him. These systems forced him to live by the hardest farm labor, in the most unhealthy work of the mines, the oil camps and the forests, and in all places where cheap labor served as the base of the exploiting classes.

"Yet the Indian and the mestizo constitute a very important factor in the production of wealth and have shared in the movements of emancipation and of struggle for the liberty and progress of the Nation. We remember the decisive contribution which the Indian made toward the Independence victory and for our founding as a Republic, as well as for the development of the other American nations. Illustrious Indians, and mestizos combining the best qualities of both races, filled roles interlinked with the continental culture, which not even the detractors of the Indian can deny.

Blending of Cultures

"The formula for 'incorporating the Indian into civilization' has been generally understood as a proposal to de-Indianize and foreign-ize—to eliminate the primitive culture, eradicate the regional speech, the traditions, the customs, and even the profound love of the man for the soil. This is a mistaken idea. On the other hand no one now seeks a resurrection of the pre-Cortesian systems or a stagnation incompatible with modern life.

"That which is sought is the incorporation of the universal culture of the Indian with our own, the full development of all the powers and natural faculties of the race, the improvement of his living conditions, supplying for his subsistence and work all the implements of modern science, but always upon the base of his racial personality and with respect for his conscience and integrity.

"The program for the emancipation of the Indian is in essense the same as for the emancipation of the proletariat of any country, but keeping in mind the peculiar circumstances of his climate, his past and his necessities.

"Our Indian problem is not in preserving the Indian as Indian, nor in Indianizing Mexico, but in Mexicanizing the Indian. . . . It is not true that the Indian resists improvement or is indifferent to progress.

Hides Behind Mask

"If he does not show his happiness nor his sorrow, hiding like a sphinx the secret of his emotions, it is because he is accustomed to being forgotten and ignored, accustomed to till fields which do not support him, to weave clothes which he does not wear, to build works which do not improve his living conditions, to overthrow dictatorships which are succeeded by new exploiters. Since for him the only reality is misery and oppression, he assumes an attitude of apparent indifference and of justifiable suspicion.

"But when a persistent policy has overcome the abysm of misunderstandings and has been able to inspire confidence, and when he is convinced that the authorities use their powers for his liberation, then he responds with enthusiasm, with tenacity and unbreakable loyalty."

One of the first necessities of the Nation, the President said, is the extension of the program for the emancipation of the Indian. This program includes: speeding up the work started for the restoration or dotation of land, woods, and waters; credit and machinery for farming; irrigation works; fighting endemic diseases and unhealthful living conditions; combating vices, principally that of intemperance; increase sports; develop native industries; educational campaigns extended to adults in a crusade against illiteracy and to impart basic farming knowledge; increase the rural schools, boarding schools and cultural missions through which the cultural level of the Indian is raised, confidence is inspired, and they are taught to satisfy their new necessities, as well as to realize their rights and responsibilities as citizens.

"Any government," said President Cardenas in a statement which can be taken as a challenge to some of the conservative regimes to the South, "which aspires to true democracy, should consider the utilization of the virtues of the Indian races and the elimination of the vices imposed by political oppression, as an essential factor for the realization of collective progress."

The President concluded his message with the hope that at the Congress "will be realized a noble and transcendental work, followed by the establishment of a permanent Institute for Indian Affairs, which will contribute to the emancipation of the Indian masses and which will be one of the most enduring triumphs of contemporary civilization."

Current Events Move Too Fast For Even Hair-Trigger Movies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—Current events are moving too fast for the film studios. A check shows only one picture at present being made which deals in any way with the European situation.

This is Paramount's "Mystery Ship"—and it is interesting to know they have thrown in the Graf Spee fight off Uruguay, and may include recent North Sea battles to bring it up to date.

There are, of course, stories being made which deal with the backwash of the war, Naziism in Germany particularly; and both the M. G. M. stories, "Escape," and "Mortal Storm," would fall into this category.

Universal, which had a story it thought would be as pertinent as today's news, finished it the day the Finns hung up their skis—and the story, called "Sea Patrol," deals with the Finn trouble.

Industry Startled

This last action is a little startling to the picture industry, which has always considered itself one of the most alive in the world, ready to throw its picture-making factories into synchronization with the latest editions of the daily press.

Perhaps the best example is the vicissitudes which have overtaken the Vincent Sheean book, "Personal History," in the process of being made into a movie by the Wanger Studios.

More than $250,000 has been spent on writers for this story, it is reliably reported, and it is still some distance from the screen. Nearly every writer of note in Hollywood has worked on the script at one time or another; and the story has been changed so radically that the title has been switched to "Foreign Correspondent" in order to divorce it from the original Sheean book, which it hardly resembles any more.

Another Era

In the first place, of course, the foreign correspondents of Mr. Sheean's era, who thought largely in terms of Palestine, Africa, Spain, and China, gave little consideration to the northern theater, where the present war is now centering.

Perhaps the one heartening sign of this present phase of motion pictures is the total lack of frenzied propaganda pictures such as marked some stages of the World War. Hollywood then thought it was its duty to convey to the world, in pretty shoddy vehicles, the horror of the German invasions.

Today, there is little audience for anything of that sort, though they may come later. War pictures that have been made thus far—even the anti-Nazi vehicles—have been restrained, measured, powerfully and dramatically constructed; not just thrown together for purposes of rousing a populace already pretty well aroused.

If there are to be pictures using the present war as a background, they will be made, in all probability, enough after the event to give a perspective to the view. For the present, Hollywood is sticking to the thing it knows best: the large-scale "western," the musical, the comedy, and pictures in the newly found field of "social significance."

Meatless Monday Decree By King of the Belgians

BRUSSELS (AP)—King Leopold on April 23 signed a decree making Monday a meatless day for Belgium beginning April 29.

Authoritative informants said Tuesday would be made a second meatless day if necessary.

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U.S. and Japan Seek to Avoid New Incidents

Continued from Page 1

extension of Japanese "protective" custody to the Netherlands Indies would be regarded here as a grave threat to American interests in the Far East, the State Department was quick to repudiate Admiral Taussig's prediction.

State Department policy is said to be perfectly content to let the present status of American-Japanese relations continue as they are since no immediate prospect of improvement is in view. It is for this reason that the abrogation of the 1911 Trade Treaty between the two countries has not been implemented by further steps and why statements such as that made by Admiral Taussig are frowned upon as liable to provoke Japan.

Naval opinion today was also increasingly critical of Admiral Taussig. One Navy spokesman pointed out that the Navy has a long-standing policy of discouraging its officers from making statements on American foreign policy.

The Navy's Position

Navy Department officials also held that such statements could only harm the Navy's present efforts to push through its big expansion program. They felt that no matter how strong the official denials and repudiations a large number of Americans would believe, nevertheless, that Admiral Taussig's opinions were actually those of the Navy and the Department.

Naval embarrassment at the Admiral's statement was increased by the fact that only a few days previously Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, informed the same Senate Naval Affairs Committee that the Japanese had made themselves extremely strong in the Far East and that the United States would need a considerable increase in naval strength to meet them successfully there.

Britain and Japan

TOKYO, April 24 (AP)—Japanese sources said the British had "hinted at amazing concessions" to secure Japan's "benevolent neutrality" toward the European War which would enable the Allies to plug one of the major leaks in the blockade of Germany—at Vladivostok, Soviet Russia's Far Eastern port.

A Japanese informant said Britain had proposed a trade agreement whereby Britain would increase its purchases of Japanese food stuffs and lower tariffs on Japanese textiles entering India.

Drive to Feed Polish People Pushed by Paderewski Fund

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 23—A nation-wide drive to raise $600,000 for 6,000 tons of supplies to be sent to Poland next month has been started here by the Paderewski Fund for Polish Relief. At a meeting held at the Hotel St. Regis, Mayor La Guardia, Honorary Vice-Chairman of the organization, pleaded for speedy response to the emergency call to provide food for 7,000,000 Poles, reported to be on the verge of starvation.

"We have been told," said the Mayor, "how the helpless people in Poland have been deprived of a huge granary on one side, which one invader's army needed, and of another granary on the other side, which another invader's soldiers needed. Perhaps it is true that these armies need the food—but the world doesn't need those armies. It is not only the children, but the entire population of Poland that is in need. While we may be separated by thousands of miles, the nation has done much to build up this country. We have got to do something for our brothers and sisters there."

By way of beginning, the Mayor turned over a check for $100 to Mrs. Lawrence Tibbett, assistant general chairman of the campaign, which he had received from the Polish National Alliance of Brooklyn.

Other speakers whose activities bring them in close touch with conditions among European refugees stressed the need for prompt action. They were Clarence Pickett, Secretary of the American Friends Service Committee; Chauncey McCormick of Chicago, Ill., President of the Committee for Polish Relief, through which relief is administered to Polish war sufferers abroad; Maurice Pate, Executive Vice-President of the Commission; Bart Andress, Executive Director of the campaign; and Col. William J. Donovan, who presided.

Count Jerzy Potocki, Polish Ambassador, thanked the American people for their aid on behalf of his countrymen.

Despite blockades and wartime hazards, $330,000 worth of food has been sent to Poland and border countries harboring Polish refugees, Mr. Pate disclosed, adding that a shipment of supplies had gone forward last Saturday and another with 1,100 tons of foodstuffs is scheduled to leave New York on May 4.

Mr. McCormick recalled the plight of people in Poland and other countries in Europe after the World War, when he was engaged in relief work with Mr. Hoover. The front line trenches and the battlefields held nothing worse than the famine scenes in devastated areas, he said.

Col. William J. Donovan said the fund's goal to raise $1,000,000 by June was based on the barest needs of Polish war sufferers, as estimated by the Fund's aides abroad.

A pledge of $500 was made by a representative of the Polish Veterans of the World War.

Grand Jury Measure Signed by Lehman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 24—A bill of Senator William F. Condon, Westchester Republican, which permits a persons who hears he is being investigated by a Grand Jury to appear before that body and, after waiving immunity, gives evidence in his own behalf was signed yesterday by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman. In approving the measure, the Governor stressed that it gives any person who learns that a Grand Jury is investigating a criminal charge against him the right to appear before the Grand Jury and give evidence in his own defense, provided he waives immunity.

"Such a person may be able to give a perfectly satisfactory explanation of suspicious circumstances and thus avoid an indictment damaging to his reputation in spite of an eventual acquittal," he added. "This bill seems to be in the interest of justice and a proper protection to an innocent person."

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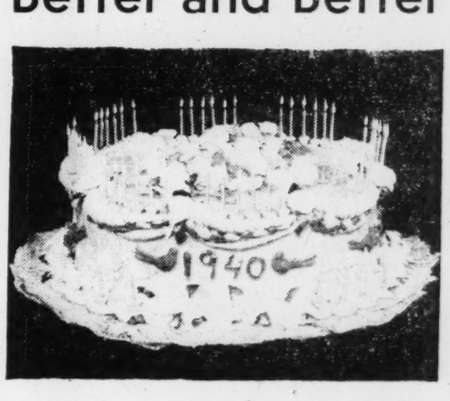

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Next Series Is Important to Boston Baseball Fans—Two Terriers Seek Honors

Yankees Coming to Fenway For Two Games With Red Sox

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With their mound staff looking 100 per cent improved over last spring, the Red Sox were more confident than a dugout full of Dizzy Deans today as they awaited their first series with the world champion New York Yankees, which opens tomorrow afternoon at Fenway Park. The initial battle between the two leading American League contenders lasts only two days, but the affair has a "crucial" aspect. Victories now are as sweet as victories in September, so—as Casey Stengel would say—the boys won't be foolin' when they lock bats Thursday and Friday.

How the Red Sox walked away with the 1939 Yankee series is well known in this part of the country. After the champs had won four out of the first seven, the locals turned and took seven straight and closed the schedule with an 11-to-8 edge in the series. Unfortunately, however, other American League clubs were not so potent against the New Yorkers, who went on to capture their fourth successive flag.

Help From Athletics

This season the Red Sox should get more assistance from the rest of the circuit, as well as from their own young pitchers. The Philadelphia Athletics, for instance, dropped 18 out of 22 to Joe McCarthy last year, but already have won two out of three this spring. Chubby Dean, a converted first baseman who throws left-handed, held the titleholders to one run in 10 innings last week and blanked them over nine frames yesterday. Without Joe Di Maggio, their offensive spark, the Yanks are not scoring runs in bunches.

Joe Cronin, manager of the Red Sox, is anxious to play both games of the approaching series, because Joe Di Mag is on the bench. Joe always found the left field fence at Fenway Pakr very chummy. With him out of there, most of the New York power is left-handed. Incidentally, it should be interesting to note how advantageous the Yanks will find the new bull pen in right field.

Harris Very Good

The successful debut of Mickey Harris was not a surprise to those who have followed the Red Sox since the beginning of spring training. The former Scranton southpaw set the pace for Cronin's hurlers in the South, showing everything that a youngster needs to win in the American League. His curve ball is very good and particularly bothersome to left-handed batters. It breaks quick. His control was a pleasant surprise to the customers, as he walked only one Washington batter. The Senators were blanked without a run until the seventh inning.

Now that Lefty Grove, Jim Bagby, Emerson Dickman and Harris have pitched good ball for Cronin, the Red Sox pennant stock has taken a sharp upward turn. Everything depends on the young fellows. Dickman lost his game to the Athletics, but he was great after a bad first inning. Now that Harris has come through, Cronin is assured of much-needed southpaw support. All eyes are now turned to Dennie Galehouse, who will be the next right-hander to try a nine-inning stretch.

Finney Played Right

Harris's first start came sooner than expected. Grove was to have worked yesterday, against Dutch Leonard, but the northeast wind made Lefty change his mind. Cronin also gave Dominic Di Maggio a day off when he discovered that the footing in right field was not too good. Lou Finney filled the vacancy and hit a home run.

The day also saw Ted Williams hit his first 1940 homer. It came off Leonard and carried into the lower rows of seats in the right field bleachers. Considering the direction of the wind, the ball must have been hit hard. Ted also contributed a single, lifting his batting average to .313. Finney's four-bagger carried into the visiting bull pen.

Jimmy Foxx continues to pound the ball. He has hit safely in all five Red Sox games to date, for a total of three homers, a double and single. Homer No. 3 cleared the left field wall in the fifth inning yesterday, after Cramer had walked. That gives Double-X seven runs batted in. Gene Desautels hit three singles against the Senators, bringing his average to .333.

Caught between the bases. . . Jim Tabor is off to a bad start and Cronin will probably give him a day or two on the bench before long. . . The third baseman was hitting .053 this morning and had three errors in five games. . . After showing improvement in the South, Jim's throws across the diamond are wild again. . . The Bees were off to a good start at Brooklyn yesterday, when Maxie West hit a homer with two on, but Casey Stengel finished on the short end of an 8-to-3 score . . . The Dodgers are going somewhere.

B. U. Oarsmen Will Thrill At Dad Vail Regatta Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — Among the interesting oarsmen at the annual Dad Vail Rowing Association's regatta on the Connecticut River here Saturday afternoon, May 18, will be Jim Conlan, co-captain of the Boston University crew.

He will be entitled to a smile of satisfaction as he labors at the No. 7 sweep for the Terriers in competition with crews from Dartmouth, Williams, American International, Richmond, Rutgers, Rollins, Manhattan, and Marietta, for he is realizing an ambition that has engaged his endeavors for the last four years. It was largely his work that enabled crew to become a recognized major sport at Boston University.

Five years ago a bespectacled Cambridge youth rowed on the Browne and Nichols eight as it plowed up and down the Charles River under the tutelage of Jim Manning, an oarsman of repute whose family has always been interested in boating. That boy was Jim Conlan and he lived, ate, and slept for crew—he loved the sport.

He entered Boston University after graduation from Browne and Nichols, and when he found that crew was not a recognized sport at the University, he set about to promote it. He persuaded Jim Manning to coach the team gratis and "sold" some of his classmates, who had never rowed before in their lives, on the idea of going out for crew.

After two years of makeshift arrangements, Conlan's persistent efforts gained the attention of Boston University's athletic authorities and last year they rewarded his efforts by recognizing the sport, sanctioning it, and giving it the vital financial backing. At the Boston University Sports banquet, Dr. John M. Harmon, Director of Athletics, presented a formal token of the University's esteem and appreciation to Conlan for his work—it was fitting that he be honored with the co-captaincy in this—his senior year.

Boston University crewmen and coach are all deserving of a great deal of credit for the strides made to date. B. U. has many handicaps. Woefully weak in reserves, several unusual conditions have to be made to take care of all the unusual factors that come up.

Three of the varsity boat are working their way through school and have to be at their jobs at five o'clock every afternoon, which means that practice has to be cut short to accommodate them. Then, too, if any boy has to remain in school for a late class, it upsets the entire program because of lack of suitable understudies. You can't beat spirit, however, and love of rowing, that Boston University so admirably exemplifies.

BASEBALL
TOMORROW, FENWAY PARK, 3 P. M.
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Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2195

Boston Box Scores

Red Sox

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Finney, rf	5	1	1	4	4	0	0
Cramer, cf	3	1	0	0	1	0	0
Williams, lf	3	1	2	5	1	0	0
Foxx, 1b	4	1	1	4	8	0	0
Cronin, ss	2	1	1	1	1	1	0
Doerr, 2b	4	1	0	0	2	4	0
Tabor, 3b	4	0	0	0	2	1	0
Desautels, c	4	0	3	3	8	0	0
Harris, p	2	1	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	31	7	8	17	27	9	1
WASHINGTON							
Case, cf	4	0	1	1	4	0	0
Lewis, rf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Wasdell, 1b	4	0	0	0	7	0	0
Walker, lf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Trayis, 3b	4	1	2	3	1	3	1
Bloodworth, 2b	3	1	2	3	5	2	0
Pofahl, ss	4	0	1	2	3	0	0
Ferrell, c	4	0	0	0	3	0	1
Leonard, p	1	0	0	0	0	3	0
†Gelbert	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carrasquel, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Welaj	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jacobs, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
‡Evans	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	2	7	10	24	8	2

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	1	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	7
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2

Runs batted in—Bloodworth, Pofahl, Finney 2, Foxx 2, Desautels, Harris, Williams. Two-base hits—Travis, Bloodworth, Pofahl. Home runs—Williams, Finney, Foxx. Sacrifice—Harris. Double plays—Bloodworth and Wasdell, Travis, Bloodworth and Wasdell. Left on bases—Washington 7, Boston 6. First base on balls—Off Carrasquel 2, off Jacobs 2, Off Harris 1. Struck out—By Leonard 2 by Carrasquel 1, by Harris 8. Hits—Off Leonard, 6 in 4 innings; off Carrasquel, 3 in 2 innings; off Jacobs, 0 in 2 innings. Hit by Pitcher—By Jacobs, Williams. Losing pitcher—Leonard. Umpires—Quinn, Pipgras, Summers. Time—1:50. Attendance—2,000.

*Batted for Leonard in 5th inning.
†Batted for Carrasquel in 7th inning.
‡Batted for Jacobs in 9th inning.

Bees

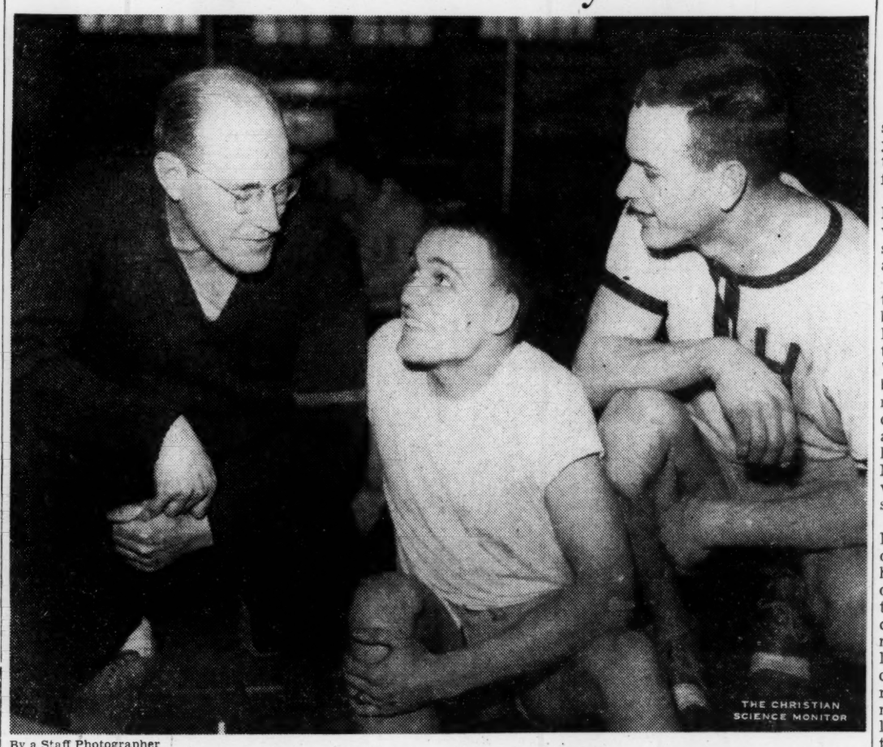
BROOKLYN	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Gilbert, cf	4	2	2	8	8	0	0
Coscarart, 2b	5	0	1	1	1	1	0
Vosmik, lf	4	0	2	2	4	0	0
Lazzeri, 3b	5	0	1	1	0	1	1
Camilli, 1b	4	1	1	2	7	0	0
Cullenbine, rf	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
Franks, c	4	2	4	8	8	0	0
Reese, ss	3	2	1	1	2	3	1
Carleton, p	4	0	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	35	8	12	23	27	6	2
BOSTON							
Sisti, 2b	5	0	0	0	0	1	0
Loane, cf	5	1	1	2	4	1	0
Hassett, 1b	4	1	2	2	8	0	0
West, rf	4	1	1	4	2	0	0
Cuccinello, 3b	4	0	1	1	1	2	0
Ross, lf	4	0	2	2	2	0	0
Miller, ss	4	0	2	2	2	5	1
Lopez, c	4	0	0	0	5	0	1
Strincevich, p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Errickson, p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
*Rowell	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Javery, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Scarsella	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	38	3	10	14	24	11	2

*Batted for Errickson in 7th.
†Batted for Javery in 9th.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Brooklyn	0	5	0	0	0	3	0	0	x	8
Boston	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3

Runs batted in—West 3, Gilbert 4, Franks 3, Reese. Two-base hits—Loane, Camilli, Franks. Home runs—Franks, Gilbert 2, West. Stolen base—Miller. Left on base—Boston 8, Brooklyn 8. First base on balls—Off Strincevich 3, Errickson 1, Javery 1. Struck out—By Errickson 1, Carleton 6, Javery 3. Hits—Off Strincevich, 3 in 1⅓ innings; Errickson 7 in 4⅔; Javery, 2 in 2. Wild pitch—Javery. Losing pitcher—Strincevich. Umpires—Goetz, Reardon and Pinelli. Time—2:15. Attendance—13,284.

Initial Test for Varsity Oars



By a Staff Photographer

Left to right: Coach Tom Bolles; Stroke Jack Wilson and Capt. Robinson Stevens, who face Tech, B. U. and Syracuse on the Charles River Basin next Saturday afternoon in the first crew race of the local season. It will be the only appearance of Harvard in competition on the river this year.

Bridgeport Girls Climb in Duckpin Bowling Tourney

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 24 (AP)—Rolling an eye-filling 1,729, the identical score which brought them the title two years ago, the Bridgeport WICC girls shot into first place in the womens' open team division in the National Duckpin Bowling championships here.

Other changes brought about during last night's firing included the moving into second place in the men's doubles of Mac Carboni and Ben Kosky, a New Haven-Bridgeport team, with 836, and the advance of Joe LaMastra of Bridgeport into third position in the singles by dint of a 444.

The climax is expected this week end, the tourney's finals, when a flock of top-notchers from New England, Baltimore, Washington and other southern points take their turn in splitting the maples.

Bronson Quaites, President of the National Duckpin Bowling Congress, announces that the annual election of officers will be held at 8:30 p. m., Friday in New Haven, Conn., instead of 3:30, in order that southern delegates may reach the meeting in time to vote.

Huskies Expect To Uncover New Star Saturday

Although Northeastern's varsity track outlook is not too bright, the Huskies expect to uncover at least one new star in the informal triangular meet with Holy Cross and Harvard at Brighton, Saturday. He is Phil Newman of Winchester and he is expected to heave the javelin at least 180 feet.

Newman graduated from Leominster High, but did not compete in athletics there. He started for the Husky freshman team last spring and may improve enough to become a factor in the New England intercollegiate championships.

Coach Jerry Tatton will send a complete squad to Harvard Stadium Saturday because the meet will give him a chance to try out all his boys. Leading Husky hopes will be Capt. Frank Mascianica, who won the 220 last year; Francis Corcoran and Jack Caswell in the sprints; George Shanker in the hurdles; Art Field in the high jump; and Jake Wiren in the weight events.

Crimson Varsity Is Ready For Rowe Cup Competition

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

To see them on the river one would hardly give thought to the knowledge that personalities make up a crew. They bend forward, turn their oar blades, dip, and pull rhythmically in such harmonized unison (if a good crew, of course) that they appear as one unit and not individuals.

This coming Saturday afternoon on the Charles River Basin, crews representing Harvard, M. I. T., Syracuse, and Boston University engage in the Rowe Cup regatta, sponsored by Tech. It is news that the regatta is scheduled to start at 4:15 p. m. and to be completely run off in one hour.

The four races bili the varsity 150-pound crews, the freshmen, the jayvees and the varsity eights. They are booked to run at 15 minute intervals and the unsightly collection of following launches is to be eliminated with even the press out of the picture until the final varsity encounter.

Harvard Favored

It is not exactly news that Harvard, with a better conditioned and more experienced varsity crew, is expected to take the top honor and probably most of the other races. Tech and B. U. are hardly in a class with the Crimson at their best and Syracuse has had more troublesome water conditions than has Harvard by way of preparation.

What is news, or at least more interesting, is the story behind two of the Harvard varsity oarsmen, Jack Wilson, the stroke, and big Sam Goddard, the No. 3 oar. Wilson is known to crew followers, having already acquired fame, but Goddard has come out of obscurity to a seat of renown.

A few short weeks ago Goddard was laboriously pulling an oar on the 4th varsity crew. He pulled powerfully but without any of the polish that great oarsmen exhibit. The boat ran well and Coach Tom Bolles, who has a good eye for oarsmen, moved him up to the 3rd shell. That boat moved better and without further ado he was lifted and dropped into the varsity No. 3 seat.

Powerhouse Oarsman

This race is his first test under real pressure. He may be a revelation or the big youngster may falter. That is something that can be told only by actual racing experience. The oar he has taken was pulled by Dud Talbot, powerhouse oarsman of last year, and so far Goddard has equalled if not surpassed the power requisite.

It is doubtful if the St. Louis boy ever will be a polished oarsman, but if he survives racing pressure, Coach Bolles will plane down the present awkwardness and teach him smoother application of power and that Harvard boat will really spray water. He is a genuine oar in the rough and only recently come to light.

He came to Harvard from St. Louis, Mo., Country Day School where he featured in athletics. He played three years of football, two years of tennis and one of track, soccer, and basketball. At Harvard he took more to studies and the only record available as a freshman is that he did some minor rowing.

Shy on Publicity

Last year he rowed again and reached a name crew—that is he rowed on the Kirkland House crew. This year he reported with his 6ft. 2in. frame of 180 pounds, soon came to the notice of the coaches, and his climb upward was like that of a pole vaulter. He is a shy and reticent chap and avoids publicity, not yet having realized his varsity rating, and being a little dubious that he will retain it.

There is pretty strong opinion out Harvard way, however, that no better oarsman for the No. 3 seat is in sight and young Mr. Goddard would not now be pulling that oar if he did not have what it takes to be a varsity oarsman.

This week end affair is not too important in the Harvard scheme of results, but it is important to the crew progress. It is also important in that it is the only home appearance of the Crimson shell since the remaining races are scheduled elsewhere. May 4th they race at Princeton, May 18 at Navy, May 25 at Cornell and June 21 the traditional race with Yale at New London.

Veteran Boat

As they take the water Saturday the crew will be intact as it rowed against Yale on the Thames last year except for Stroke Wilson, and Goddard. It will be intact as it won the British Henley at Henley, England, last year with the exception of the promising No. 3.

The crew is probably from three to five lengths slower than the boat of last year, but that is only due to delayed progress because of weather conditions. As the weather improves the crew should soon surpass last year's boat in speed because Wilson is a recognized sprint stroke oar.

By the time of the Yale race, June 21, Harvard optimism believes it will be a better all-around boat than the 1939 shell that whipped Yale. Coach Bolles has seen his varsity lose only two races in three years and unless progress has been delayed too long, that record should not suffer much this year, although he is mightily concerned about the Princeton race at present.

Another Starter for Sox

By a Staff Photographer

Mickey Harris, Red Sox

Showing good form since the beginning of spring training, this former Scranton left-hander has now taken a place on Joe Cronin's regular pitching staff. In his major league debut yesterday he beat the Washington club, 7 to 2.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

Desautels	.333
Williams	.313
Foxx	.313
Cramer	.300
Doerr	.250
Cronin	.211
Di Maggio	.188
Finney	.143
Tabor	.053
Peacock	.000

Bees

Rowell	.500
Ross	.429
Hassett	.286
Cuccinello	.286
Miller	.286
Sisti	.222
Lopez	.143
West	.125
Loane	.125
Scarsella	.000

Two Sophomores Head List In B. U. Athletic Program

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There are a couple of sophomores down the street at Boston University who are just about stealing the sports picture there this academic year. Both of them will have earned three varsity major letters by the time graduation rolls around in June, and one of them may have earned four.

To those acquainted with Terrier athletics, the names Walter Williams and Charlie Thomas have practically become by-words. Both were outstanding members of Coach Pat Hanley's football eleven; each starred on Coach Mel Collard's basketball five; and both are fast approaching stardom on Collard's baseball nine.

Of the two Williams is probably the more outstanding, for it may be his fortune to win four major letters as a varsity man. In addition to the above three sports, Walter is also a trackman and may be presented his insignia as a member of Coach Win Marling's cinder squad—providing B. U. has a track team this spring. The water has not yet been turned on at Nickerson Field in Riverside, which prohibits all practice sessions.

Should Williams win four major letters, he would become the second sophomore to do so in the history of Boston University. The only other Terrier to accomplish the feat was George Pattison, who did the trick when he was a sophomore about six years ago. Williams, however, stands a good chance of breaking a university record and of becoming the first man to eaten more than nine major letters in his varsity career. Pattison had the chance, but he went on pro during his junior year, and in his senior year he injured his leg.

Complete Surprise

Williams first loomed on the B. U. sports horizon when he played on Al Kawal's freshman basketball team. His appearance and performance for Pat Hanley, therefore, came as a complete surprise last fall, the kind of a surprise that Pat would like more of. At English High School, Walter participated only in track, and his football abilities were untested.

The sophomore sensation's debut against Franklin and Marshall last fall was more than outstanding. His punts averaged 47 yards and he earned 153 yards for the Terriers by virtue of completed passes. More than that, he showed a marked ability to go places with the ball himself, besides exhibiting a keen sense of generalship in the quarterback spot. With a year's experience behind him, Williams should easily prove the star of Hanley's 1940 edition.

In basketball the Back Bay boy was third in the scoring column for the season. He ran up a total of 106 points, which was behind only Capt. Jackie Rotman's total of 108, and George Pantano's 107. In baseball, he has not yet had a chance to prove himself, for the Terriers have had no outdoor workouts, and in fact have had only four practice sessions in the Tufts cage in Medford. Coach Collard, however, considers his chances of breaking into the outfield good.

Charlie Thomas, the negro star from Dayton, Ohio, has had a career so far that closely parallels Williams', although he did engage in freshman sports. He too, nevertheless, was another surprise for Coach Hanley, for it was thought that his small size would make him ineffective in football.

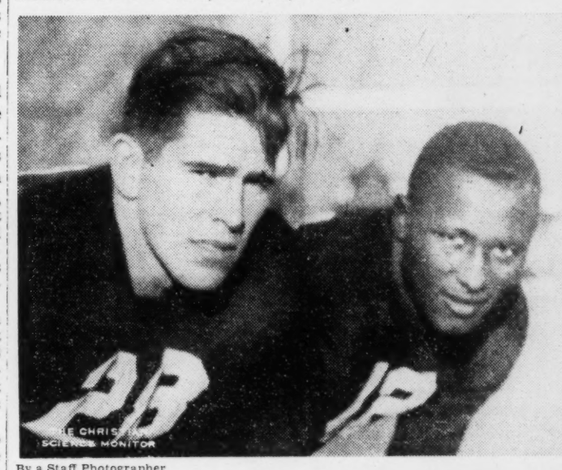
Despite his five feet, six inches, Charlie excelled in—of all things—pass catching, and he gave an instance of his specialty in the very first game of the year with Franklin and Marshall. In the second period Williams connected with a 57-yard heave that Thomas caught on the two-yard line—right out of the hands of the defenders—that was good for a touchdown. Later in the same game he gave an example of his running ability when he intercepted a pass and sidestepped his way 45 yards for a touchdown.

His small stature, it was thought, might prove a handicap to him in basketball, but his court sense and ball-hounding ability made him into a first-string guard in the opening game, much to the chagrin of a senior letter man.

Baseball Best

As much as he has starred in these two sports, however, it is in baseball that Thomas is expected to shine. He played but a few games as a freshman, due to the fact that he was working, but he showed enough in those few contests to indicate to Mel Collard he had a star in the making. Last summer Charlie kept himself in tune with a bit of baseball with a local team. Although the boys have had only four practice sessions, Thomas has already moved into the regular shortstop berth, taking the place of Whit Cummings and Joe Conaty, who split the assignment last spring. Cummings has moved to third.

The two athletes were due to play against Harvard at Soldiers Field this afternoon in the Terriers' first game of the season. It is possible that B. U.'s next four games may be called off, however, due to snow conditions in Vermont and New Hampshire. Games are scheduled this Friday and Saturday with Middlebury and Vermont, and Monday and Tuesday with Norwich and Dartmouth—all away.



By a Staff Photographer

Walter Williams (Left) and Charlie Thomas

College Skeet Shoot Saturday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STRATFORD, Conn., April 24—Yale, Princeton and West Point will battle for supremacy in the Second Annual Intercollegiate Skeet Championships at the Remington Gun Club, Saturday, it was officially announced here today.

Additional teams representing the University of Maine, Harvard, and Dartmouth are also expected to compete. Both Yale and Army will enter two teams and there is a possibility that Princeton will have two squads on the firing line.

Princeton's gun handlers won last year, scoring 228x250. Recently Army defeated Yale in a match at West Point, while little Lawrenceville Prep, Lawrenceville, N. J., knocked off Princeton and West Point.

A telegraphic shoot for prep schools will be held concurrently with the college program. Choate's team posted a 231x250 to win in this division last year, topping Princeton by three birds. Against Choate this year will be Hotchkiss, Culver and Lawrenceville.

The program for college and prep teams calls for five-man competition, 50 targets per man. In addition to the team competition, awards will be made for high gun and runner-up. A "screwball" novelty event, in which guns of different gauges and models are used at each station, will be held following the team competition.

A luncheon for team members will be held at the University Club of Bridgeport at 12:30 preceding the shoot.

On June 21, 22, 23 the Remintgon Gun Club will be the scene of the 12th annual Great Eastern Skeet Championships, the oldest and largest skeet competition in the country.

Bauer Honored

KITCHENER, Ont., April 24 (CP)—Bobby Bauer, right winger of Boston Bruins of the National Hockey League, will be presented with the Lady Byng trophy at the first annual banquet of the Kitchener-Waterloo Boys Hockey Association here tomorrow night.

Formal presentation of the trophy, awarded annually to the N. H. L. player voted "most gentlemanly" in his conduct on the ice during the season, will be made in Boston prior to opening of the 1940-41 season.

Frank Calder, N. H. L. President, and Manager Art Ross of the Bruins have consented to the preliminary presentation here.

BASEBALL TODAY

By the Associated Press

National League

Boston at Brooklyn.
New York at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.
St. Louis at Cincinnati, postponed, playing field flooded.

American League

Washington at Boston.
Philadelphia at New York.
Detroit at Chicago.
Cleveland at St. Louis.

Red Sox Sign Collegian

General Manager Eddie Collins of the Red Sox announces the signing of Emmett O'Neill, young right-hand pitcher from St. Mary's College in Oakland, Calif. He will join the club at Chicago around May 15.

Around The Hub

B. A. A. Elects

It was a dark day in the history of the Boston Athletic Association, that day back in August, 1935, when the clubhouse doors on Exeter Street were permanently closed. A grand old Boston institution was thought to have passed from the scene.

Events since that date have proved otherwise, however, and today the B. A. A. is still in the upswing of a comeback. Most recent development is the election of new officers to carry the association along on the road back to the pinnacle of sports which it held in its more prosperous days.

Walter A. Brown, Manager of the Boston Garden and Arena, and Raymond W. Lapham, President of the Boston Garden-Arena Corporation, have been selected President and Vice-President, respectively, while Ralph E. Brown, Comptroller of Boston University, continues as Secretary-Treasurer.

Both Walter Brown and Ray Lapham are following in the footsteps of their fathers, who were more than a little responsible for the successes of the B. A. A. in former days. Both are ardent sports fans and have done much to restore the Blue and Gold to major track sports.

When the B. A. A. closed its doors, some 100 loyal members, who saw the handwriting on the wall, had already made provisions to carry on the traditions of the association by engaging a suite of rooms in the Hotel Lenox. The B. A. A. still conducts its business from these rooms.

With the interest stirred up in the association's doings by Brown and Lapham during the past few years, the membership has nearly doubled. More than that, the association has been able to carry on its two major functions—the B. A. A. indoor track games at Boston Garden, and the B. A. A. Marathon from Hopkinton to Boston.

Besides its track team, the B. A. A. now lists a cross-country and a Marathon team, and indications are that the association will soon return to active competition in other branches of sport. According to the treasurer's annual report, returned at the annual meeting at the Hotel Lenox last night, the club's finances are in better shape than they have been in the years since the fold-up.

Brown, who served as Vice-President last year, succeeds Frank M. Archer to the presidency, while Lapham is moving into his first office with the B. A. A.

* * *

The Harvard-Dartmouth varsity lacrosse game scheduled for Hanover Saturday will be played instead in Brighton . . . The Harvard-Boston University golf match postponed from last Monday will be played next Monday at Oakley . . . The Harvard-Rhode Island State golf match scheduled for today has been postponed . . . Boston University freshmen were forced to cancel their game with Harvard today because they have not yet been out to practice.

* * *

Northeastern won its second straight baseball game of the season yesterday when it defeated Colby at Huntington Field, Brookline, 8-6. The Huskies overcame a 4-0 Colby lead in the early innings by a four-run third and a three-run fourth inning.

* * *

Coach Pat Hanley of B. U., still stymied by the lack of water at Nickerson Field, is trying to obtain Commonwealth Armory for his football practice sessions . . . Pat has about given up hope of accomplishing much this spring, for after this week but three weeks remain before final examinations . . . As it stands now, it is not known just when the water will be turned on again . . . The lack of water has prevented Track Coach Win Marling from even starting practice . . . The Terriers' meet with Massachusetts State this Saturday is definitely off, and the Tufts affair May 4 at Medford may be called off.

Bay State League Releases Schedule

The Bay State Four-Ball Golf League, which this year has been increased to 10 members over the eight which played last year, today released its 1940 spring schedule, listing matches beginning next Sunday and continuing through June 23.

The schedule of matches follows:

April 28

Sandy Burr at George Wright; Maynard at Wildwood; Ponkapoag at Woburn; Brookline at Marlboro; Riverside at Westboro.

May 5

George Wright at Brookline; Wildwood at Ponkapoag; Woburn at Sandy Burr; Marlboro at Riverside; Westboro at Maynard.

May 12

Brookline at Woburn; Ponkapoag at Marlboro; Sandy Burr at Westboro; Riverside at Wildwood; Maynard at George Wright.

May 19

Woburn at Riverside; Marlboro at Maynard; Westboro at Brookline; Wildwood at Sandy Burr; George Wright at Ponkapoag.

May 26

Riverside at Maynard; Ponkapoag at Brookline; Sandy Burr at Marlboro; George Wright at Woburn; Westboro at Wildwood.

June 2

Maynard at Ponkapoag; Sandy Burr at Riverside; Woburn at Westboro; Marlboro at George Wright; Brookline at Wildwood.

June 9

Woburn at Maynard; Ponkapoag at Riverside; Brookline at Sandy Burr; George Wright at Westboro; Wildwood at Marlboro.

June 16

Westboro at Ponkapoag; Riverside at Brookline; Maynard at Sandy Burr; Wildwood at George Wright; Marlboro at Woburn.

June 23
(Field Day)

Riverside vs. George Wright; Brookline vs. Maynard; Sandy Burr vs. Ponkapoag; Wildwood vs. Woburn; Marlboro vs. Westboro.

All matches start at 2 p. m.

Washington Crews Jubilant in Thoughts of Heading East to Poughkeepsie Race

Victory Over California Spurs Huskies to Effort

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Poughkeepsie ahoy! That is the new battle-cry of the University of Washington rowing navy as the Huskies adjust their sights on a new objective—the national championships.

Pacific Coast champions by virtue of varsity and junior varsity wins over California, the two Washington boats are hard at work preparing for the June classic on the Hudson, where they will meet the best crews in the Nation.

The recently completed Coast regatta here was one of the most colorful and interesting in its 38-year history and climaxed a week of surprises.

Juggling Act

California coach Carroll (Ky) Ebright and Husky mentor Al Ulbrickson put on a juggling act, with Ebright winning juggling honors and Ulbrickson the major races.

The day before the Bears left Berkeley, Ebright switched his entire varsity and junior varsity boats, demoting the crew with five of the national champions to the jayvee spot. Then Ulbrickson took the spotlight moving another sophomore, Al Erickson, into the varsity, balancing the four Poughkeepsie veteran oarsmen with four of last year's frosh champions.

But Ebright was not to be outdone, and the day before the regatta again reversed the boats, fully reinstating the veterans in the varsity.

50,000 Fans

Came the regatta. A morning shower dissipated into afternoon sunshine. More than 50,000 race fans lined the Sheridan beach course on Lake Washington.

With a crew that had broken trial records in practice, freshman coach Walter (Bud) Raney and his Husky frosh were favored to win. But Russ Nagler's California yearling boat jumped to an early lead and never relinquished it, crossing the finish line one length ahead after staving-off a Husky spurt.

Washington rowed well in the choppy water, but tried to row the race at a 29 stroke, which could not keep them up with California rowing 32. This was the best California frosh outfit ever seen here and it is unfortunate that they will not be sent to Poughkeepsie this year, due to an earlier agreement between California and Washington to keep their frosh crews home this year.

Favorites Lose

The precedent of the first race carried to the junior varsity, with the favored crew losing. California's jayvee had beaten their varsity in the last two time trials, while the Husky junior boat was five lengths slower than the Washington varsity.

The Husky jayvees took a short lead increasing it to a length at the mile mark. California was rowing smoothly, and the regatta fans expected to see them "turn on the power" and pass Washington at any time. The Bears did come up a half-length at the two-mile, but the Huskies showed unexpected power and fought off the southern challenge, winning by a length and one-half.

Bad First Mile

Husky supporters were jubilant. If Cal's varsity and jayvee were equal, Washington was certain to win the important varsity race. And win it they did, despite a bad first mile which saw California hold a short lead.

With an inspirational "ninth oarsman" in the boat, the Huskies nosed to the fore at the halfway mark as coxswain Fred Colbert called for a series of "tens" for Ellis Coder, injured Washington stroke who was watching at the finish line. The boys had vowed to win this one for Coder, and with sophomore Ted Garhart stroking his first race, the Huskies pulled to a two-length victory.

Unlike the other two races, the Washington varsity won by understroking the California boat. A 30 stroke in the body of the race gave the Huskies smoothness, wide spacing and good run of the boat, and was more effective than the California stroke of 32. Even at the finish, Washington refused to sprint, crossing the line rowing a 32 while California dropped further behind rowing at a 38 cadence.

Water Choppy

The strong head wind and choppy water made all times slow and the races long.

Coach Ulbrickson was well pleased with the showing of his crews. "I couldn't have asked for two better races than the varsity and junior varsity rowed. And California's freshmen were a fine boat and deserved to win. We know the biggest race is ahead at Poughkeepsie, however, and have a lot of work to put in before meeting California and the Eastern crews."

Bob Cahn

Easy for Budge; Hard for Skeen

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., April 24 (AP)—It was just an easy warmup yesterday for California's Don Budge as he disposed of Byrne Bauer of White Sulphur Springs, one of the four unranked amateurs in the fourth U. S. open tennis tourney, 6—0, 6—1, 6—0.

Budge was the No. 1 attraction for the small gallery which saw the match, finished in a drizzle of rain.

The going was not so easy for Richard Skeen of California, defending champion and seeded No. 2. Skeen took his first set from Carl Bowyer of White Sulphur Springs, 6—3, but was forced to play 25 more games before finishing 9—7, 6—3.

Bruce Barnes of Austin, Texas, the 1938 titlist who was seeded third, eliminated Al Sloane of Charlottesville, Va., in straight sets, 6—3, 6—3, 6—4.

Herman Peterson of Wilmington, Del., seeded No. 4, ran into a soft ball player in Bill Weissbuch, Beverly Hills, Calif., and the two entertained for more than two hours before Peterson won 6—3, 7—5, 6—0.

The day's upset was turned in by Kenneth Napier of Phoenix, Ariz., who put Francis T. Hunter of New York out of the running. Napier kept his opponent constantly on the run to win 8—6, 7—5, 6—4.

Wilmer Hines, Charleston, W. Va., pro and a former Davis Cup player, advanced to the second round by defeating Phil Greenstein of Cleveland 6—2, 6—3, 7—5.

David Rains of White Sulphur Springs eliminated a fellow amateur, Robert Burgess of Norfolk, Va., 10—8, 6—0, 7—5, and Bill Seaman, New York simon-pure, fell before Tobey Hansen of Hot Springs, Va., 6—2, 6—2, 6—2 to leave Rains the only amateur in the running.

The longest match was won by Ed Kenney of Palm Beach, Fla., who required more than three hours to turn back Al Hopper of Forest Hills, L. I., 6—4, 2—6, 6—8, 9—7, 6—3.

Other results:

Mervin Stump, Erie, Pa., defeated Otto Bernardin, Durham, N. C., 6—3, 6—0, 6—1; Bernie Coughlan, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Leon Thomas, Miami, 6—2, 6—3, 6—4; John Faunce, Hollywood, Calif., defeated Igor de Nissoff, Stratford, Conn., 6—3, 6—2, 6—1; John Hendrix, Miami, defeated Sam Nutty, White Sulphur Springs, 6—4, 6—1, 6—3; Frank Rericha, Stratford, Conn., defeated James McDougall, Seal Harbor, Maine, 6—4, 7—5, 6—4.

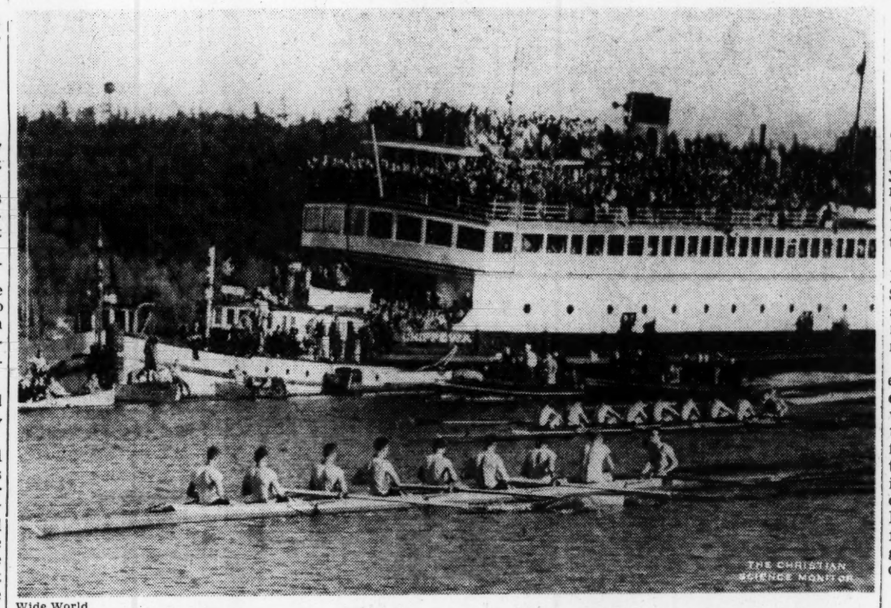
College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results April 23

At South Bend, Ind.: Notre Dame 9, Chicago 4.
At Brookline, Mass.: Northeastern 8, Colby 1.
At New Haven: Arnold 8, Bergen 6.
At New Haven: Yale 9, Williams 5.

Eastward Bound



Wide World

SEATTLE, Wash.—The University of Washington varsity crew about to cross the finish line, victorious over the California Bears by two lengths in the 37th meeting of the two colleges here April 20. The time for the three miles was 17m. 15.8s. The triumph established the Huskies as the leading contender for the Poughkeepsie title won last year by University of California.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Behind the Red Sox Batting Cage

A strong east wind was blowing in toward the plate at Fenway Park. The Red Sox, after three days of inactivity, were wearing heavy jackets and rubber shirts and taking batting practice. Lefty Grove, with a bath towel around his neck and his hands in his pockets, was standing at the side of the cage, shouting advice to Jack Wilson, who was throwing to the hitters. "Follow through with that curve," the Boston ace was saying. "Come straight overhand. That's it. Now give me your fast one and keep it low."

"That Wilson should be a great pitcher," said Ted Williams, who was waiting to hit. "He can break a real curve. Look at it dip. And he isn't throwing hard."

Heckler Passes

"He looks tough now, but after the game starts he's always two runs behind," mumbled one of the Washington players, as he passed behind the cage on his way to the visiting dugout. The Red Sox laughed—all except Williams. "He might make you eat those words after a while!" called the young outfielder to the heckler.

Wilson continued to burn in his fast one. The Sox players were complaining because they couldn't get hold of the ball. Williams took his four swings and then went back to the screen to pose for a photographer. Dutch Leonard, the Washington "butterfly" thrower, who was going to pitch, came out of the clubhouse tunnel and joined his mates in the dugout. "How do you hit Leonard?" a newspaperman asked Williams, after he had finished posing.

Homer for Williams

"I couldn't hit him at all last year," Ted answered, picking up a loose bat. "I couldn't touch that knuckler. But I did all right against him last week. Hope I do as well today." (About an hour later the youngster drove one of Leonard's pitches into the distant right field bleachers—against the East wind.)

Joe Cronin came running out of the dugout, blowing on one hand while he carried a bat with the other. Williams stopped him behind the cage. "Look, skipper," said Ted. "Watch how I'm keeping my feet this year. I bend over the plate a little, too, and they don't fool me so much on those high, and outside balls. Last year when I stepped into a shoulder high ball, it was almost over my head by the time I got my bat on it. As I stepped forward, I'd go into a crouch. Now I stand crouched a little and straighten up into the pitch."

Words of Wisdom

"Don't start changing around up there at the plate," warned Jimmy Foxx. "You're hitting well enough now. You're liable to get yourself in a slump. The time to experiment is when you're not hitting—not when you are."

Rick Ferrell, who once caught for the Red Sox, started warming up on the third base side of the field, next to the grandstand wall. "Look at Rick," said Doc Cramer. "His legs aren't any bigger than fungo sticks. How much do you weigh, Rick?"

"About 160," the Washington catcher replied.

"He means without your equipment," said Foxx.

"It's still 160," Rick said, grinning.

"Probably nearer 140," Cramer said.

"He's so thin he has to run around under the shower to get wet," Williams added.

Bluege at Third

Ossie Bluege was warming up beside Ferrell. "They tell me Ossie was a great third baseman," Williams went on.

"That's right," nodded Cronin. "There was no one better. Has a great pair of hands. He's a wonder on bunts. But, of course, he doesn't hit."

"I should think a fellow with his eyes and hands would be a good hitter," said Williams.

Cronin went over to a front row box where Tom Yawkey was sitting. The sun had disappeared and Joe was in favor of a last-minute postponement. So were most of his players. It seemed to be getting colder. The manager and owner conferred for a few minutes and then the former returned to the group that was standing behind the cage. "Guess we'll play," Joe told his men.

"I knew it," said Cramer winking at a scribe. "Tom hasn't anything else to do, so we've got to play a game for him to watch."

"That's no lie," said somebody else, and the gang laughed.

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Chubby Dean, Athletics—Shut out Yankees, 3-0, on four hits to improve on previous ten-inning victory over champions in opener

Charley Gilbert, Dodgers—Hit two home runs to lead assault by rookies that swamped Boston Bees, 8-3.

Harry Gumbert, Giants—Limited Phillies to four hits in 1-0 shutout on his first mound assignment of season.

Paul Waner, Pirates—Hit pinch single with bases loaded in ninth to bring 3-2 victory over Cubs.

Mickey Harris, Red Sox—Held Senators to seven scattered hits as teammates pounded out three homers and 7-2 decision.

Eastern Shore League Umpires

CHESTERTOWN, Md. (AP)—Hanson Horsey of Millington, Md., will head the staff of eight umpires in the Eastern Shore League in the 1940 season opening May 9, Harry S. Russell, league president, said.

Russell also announced the official scorers. The lists are:

Other umpires—Gerald W. Lacount, Easthampton, Mass.; Earl W. Halstead and Spalding Abell, Detroit; Jerry Bock, Wrightsville, Pa.; George L. Ekaitis, Atlantic City; William E. Connelly, Schenectady, N. Y., and Roy Greene Jr., Harriman, N. Y.

Scorers: Ed Nichols, Centreville; Clem Bray, Easton; Elmer Liden, Federalsburg; Ralph Mace, Cambridge; Clarence Morris, Salisbury; Stewart Wessels, Pocomoke City; John Penman, Milford, and H. C. McSherry, Dover.

Capt. King at Annapolis

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 24 (AP)—The appointment of Capt. Thoma Starr King as Director of Athletics at the United States Naval Academy effective Thursday was announced yesterday by Rear Admiral Wilson Brown, Academy superintendent.

King, member of the class of 1911 who has been at sea recently as chief of staff to the commander of destroyers of the battle force, succeeds Capt. E. W. McKee, Athletic Director for three years. McKee is expected to be assigned to sea duty.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	4	1	.800
Cleveland	3	1	.750
Detroit	3	2	.600
Philadelphia	3	2	.600
New York	2	2	.500
St. Louis	2	3	.400
Chicago	1	3	.250
Washington	0	4	.000

Results April 23

Boston 7, Washington 2.
Philadelphia 3, New York 0.
Other games postponed.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	3	0	1.000
Brooklyn	3	0	1.000
Pittsburgh	3	0	1.000
Philadelphia	1	1	.500
New York	1	2	.333
Chicago	2	5	.286
St. Louis	1	4	.200
Boston	0	2	.000

Results April 23

Pittsburgh 3, Chicago 2.
New York 1, Philadelphia 0.
Brooklyn 8, Boston 3.
St. Louis at Cincinnati, postponed.

'41 Basketball Schedule For Big 10 Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 24 — Western Conference basketball schedules for 1941 were released today by Maj. John L. Griffith, Conference Commissioner of Athletics, with the inclusion of the University of Chicago.

Chicago's inclusion indicated approval by the Conference of replies to certain questions addressed the university by the Big Ten athletic directors last month.

Conference basketball schedules for 1941 were the only pending schedules held in abeyance as a consequence of the athletic directors' action of March 9. Their release today followed a meeting of the directors called Sunday by Fielding H. Yost, Michigan director of athletics and chairman of the directors' group.

The matter of further schedule making will be considered at the May meeting of the Conference, it was announced.

The directors also voted to hold the 1941 indoor track championships at Purdue Feb. 28 and March 1.

Big Ten Basketball

(1941 Schedule)

Jan. 6: Illinois at Purdue, Ohio State at Michigan, Wisconsin at Minnesota. 11: Indiana at Illinois, Iowa at Wisconsin, Michigan at Purdue, Northwestern at Ohio State. 13: Chicago at Ohio State, Michigan at Illinois, Northwestern at Indiana, Iowa at Minnesota, Purdue at Wisconsin. 18: Minnesota at Chicago, Illinois at Northwestern, Wisconsin at Michigan. 20: Wisconsin at Chicago, Northwestern at Iowa, Minnesota at Michigan. 25: Michigan at Northwestern, Ohio State at Wisconsin. 27: Chicago at Purdue, Indiana at Michigan, Ohio State at Minnesota.

Feb. 1: Chicago at Illinois, Indiana at Purdue. 3: Chicago at Iowa, Purdue at Illinois, Ohio State at Indiana. 8: Illinois at Minnesota, Iowa at Ohio State. 10: Illinois at Chicago, Iowa at Indiana, Wisconsin at Northwestern. 15: Northwestern at Chicago, Illinois at Wisconsin, Minnesota at Indiana, Michigan at Iowa, Purdue at Ohio State. 17: Michigan at Chicago, Iowa at Illinois, Indiana at Ohio State, Minnesota at Northwestern, Wisconsin at Purdue. 22: Chicago at Wisconsin, Illinois at Michigan, Indiana at Iowa, Purdue at Minnesota, Ohio State at Northwestern. 24: Chicago at Minnesota, Ohio State at Illinois, Wisconsin at Indiana, Purdue at Iowa, Northwestern at Michigan.

March 1: Purdue at Indiana, Iowa at Northwestern, Michigan at Ohio State, Minnesota at Wisconsin. 3: Indiana at Chicago, Minnesota at Iowa, Northwestern at Purdue.

Minor League Results

By the Associated Press

Results April 23

International League

Jersey City 11, Toronto 1.
Montreal 12, Newark 1.
Baltimore 10, Rochester 5.
Buffalo 2, Syracuse 0.

American Association

Milwaukee 1, Toledo 0.
Kansas City 3, Columbus 2.
St. Paul-Louisville, rain.

(Only games.)

Pacific Coast League

Sacramento 5, Hollywood 4.
Oakland 4, San Diego 3 (13 innings).
San Francisco-Seattle, rain.
Los Angeles-Portland, rain.

Texas League

San Antonio 4, Dallas 3.
Fort Worth 5, Shreveport 1.
Oklahoma City 7, Beaumont 5.
Houston 10, Tulsa 3.

Southern Association

Memphis 5, New Orleans 4.
Birmingham 12, Little Rock 10.
Atlanta-Knoxville, rain.
Chattanooga-Nashville, rain.

Trailers

MILWAUKEE (AP)—The Schneider Soda team set some kind of record for futility by winding up the season in a Businessmen's Bowling League with two games won and 117 lost.

After winning one game each in the first and third weeks of the campaign, the quintet dropped 112 straight.

There were no forfeits in the string. The team had five men on deck every league night to absorb their regular beatings.

Committees Appointed

LINCOLN, Neb. (AP) — W. W. Brown, University of Nebraska basketball coach and secretary-treasurer of the National Basketball Coaches Association, announced the appointment of Association Committees. Chairmen include research, Blair Guillion, Cornell; rules, Don White, Connecticut, and convention, E. A. Kelleher, Fordham.

'40 Olympics Officially Called Off

HELSINGFORS, April 24 (AP)—The 1940 Olympic Games, a football for the war lords for three years, finally were canceled definitely yesterday when Finland decided it would be impossible to hold the international competition at Helsingfors this summer.

The decision, expected since Europe was plunged into war last September, was made at a joint session of the Organizing Committee and the permanent Finnish Olympic Committee.

Although the partially completed Olympic stadia and buildings, erected at a cost of some $8,000,000 were not damaged by bombs in the recent Russia-Finland conflict, the Finnish officials decided the international crisis made holding of the games impossible. They decided, however, to petition the International Olympic Committee for permission to organize the games when European hostilities cease.

* * *

There has been some agitation to permit Finland to stage the games, if conditions permit, before 1944 but it would take special action by the International Olympic Committee. The 1944 summer games already have been awarded to London and the winter games to Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy.

The 1940 winter games, scheduled for Garmisch-Partenkirchen, scene of the 1936 games, were canceled by Germany last November.

The decision of the Finnish committees furnished the expected, if disappointing, climax to three years of speculation as to whether and where the contests would be held.

All of that speculation was caused by two of the world's undeclared wars—Japan's war in China, which was costly enough so that Japan's war lords did not feel they could sanction the allotment of funds necessary for putting on the games, and Russia's war with Finland, which left the Finns in no condition to carry out their plans.

Realizing that Finland probably would be unable to hold the games, athletic officials of North and South America have under consideration plans for Pan-American games. It is not likely they will be held this year but a committee has been appointed to study the proposal with the idea of holding them next summer.

The American Olympic Committee, which meets in New York, May 5, also is considering the staging of its own "Olympic" games this year to give American athletes a chance to show what they might have done had the international games been held.

Pan-American games probably will be placed on a permanent basis in any event. The idea that has met with the widest support is to hold them in off-Olympic years—in other words, 1942, 1946, 1950, etc.

The games of the 12th Olympiad, first to be canceled since Berlin had to give up the 1916 games because of the World War, originally were awarded to Tokyo. With Japan's withdrawal in 1938 the summer games were in turn awarded to Finland and the winter games to Garmisch-Partenkirchen.

A. B. C. Bowling

DETROIT, April 24 (AP)—If travel sharpens a bowler's eye for the pins, records in the American Bowling Congress championships should go glimmering tonight.

Rolling on the same program are teams from Honolulu, Dallas, Oklahoma City, and Regina, Sask. The Honolulu entry is the first ever to make the journey from Hawaii to compete in the A. B. C.

Joe Falcaro and his New York Schlitz team narrowly missed taking over the five-man leadership in last night's firing. The former match champion missed two easy spares in the opening game for a 150 count and his quintet finished with 2,993 for third place.

Falcaro counted 203 and 226 in his second and third games, but his 579 total was low for the team.

First place in the singles changed hands yesterday when Ray Brown of Terre Haute, Ind., rolled up 742 on games of 231, 278 and 233. Brown, rolling ir his first national tournament, passed John Taylor, of Collingdale, Pa., by 12 pins. Taylor had led the singles division since March 31.

American Pro League Re-elects Its Officers

CINCINNATI (AP)—The American Professional Football League has re-elected George J. Heitzler and James C. Hogan, president and secretary - treasurer, respectively, and rejected a franchise application from Miami, Fla., on the ground that the city is too far from others having teams in the circuit.

Action on applications from Ashland, Ky., and Kansas City has been deferred until June 2.

The Columbus Bullies, 1939 champions, announced at the recent meeting they had traded Regis Monahan, former Detroit Lions star, to the new Milwaukee club for three players as yet unnamed.

Francois Darraulet

WAYNE, Pa., April 24 (AP)—Francois Darraulet, coach of the U. S. Olympic fencing teams of 1920 and 1924 and former fencing coach at Cornell University, passed on last night. He resided at Dickerson, Md.

Paul Waner's Hitting Keeps Pirates in First-Place Tie

By the Associated Press

When the great men of baseball are being named, don't let anybody forget Paul Glee Waner of the Pittsburgh Pirates.

Waner has been a kingpin of the Buccaneers for 15 years and ball players don't "jes' keep rollin'." There will come a time when the fans will ponderously concede that he was quite a fellow when he had it.

Well, as of this date, he still has it.

He went into yesterday's game with the Chicago Cubs in the ninth inning, the Bruins leading 2-1 and the bases loaded with Pirates. Then he singled and the game was over. Score Pittsburgh 3, Chicago 2.

Routine Chore

This was just a routine chore soon to be forgotten by the lean, tanned little Oklahoman who led the National League in batting four different years and probably holds more hitting records than any other player now active in his league.

But the day before he also was sent into a game with the Cubs as a pinch hitter and on that occasion, his first time at bat this year, delivered a double that figured in a three-run rally and a 9-5 victory. That was the 2,800th hit of his major league career. Only seven other players now in the majors have amassed 2,000 or more hits and Paul is well in front.

Three-Way Tie

His ability to make a place for himself in Manager Frankie Frisch's new scheme of things at Pittsburgh speaks well for both of them and explains how the Pirates happen to be in a three-way tie with the undefeated Cincinnati Reds and Brooklyn Dodgers today for the National League lead.

Floodwaters kept the Reds and St. Louis Cardinals idle yesterday, but he Dodgers exploded a batch of home runs to liquidate the Boston Bees 8-3. A homer by Max West with two on in the first sent the Bees away in front, but Herman Franks hit one for Brooklyn with two on and Charley Gilbert, another rookie, hit two with one on to more than cancel.

For Brooklyn, though, the most encouraging phase of the game was the way Tex Carleton tightened up after a bad start. He shut out the Bees for the last eight innings, fanning six and never giving a base on balls.

The New York Giants finally won their first game of the season 1-0 at the expense of the Phillies with Harry Gumbert pitching four-hit ball. Kiroy Higbe, who had pitched a three-hitter against the Giants' opening day, allowed five this time but gave eight passes and forced the only run of the game across with a walk in the seventh.

Chubby Dean of the Philadelphia Athletics proved his 10-inning triumph over the world champion New York Yankees in last week's inaugural was no fluke by coming back with a four-hit shutout yesterday, 3-0. Bump Hadley of the Yanks matched his four hits, but was wild. The A's scored a run without a hit in the sixth and in the ninth were donated two more on five bases on balls—three by Hadley and two by Marius Russo.

Mickey Harris, a recruit the Boston Red Sox brought up from Scranton this spring, gave the Washington Senators a seven-hit defeat in his first major league start and the slugging Sox rewarded him with a 7-2 victory. Jimmie Foxx hit his third homer of the new season with one on and Ted Williams and Lou Finney likewise hit for the circuit, the latter also with one on.

The western clubs in the American were rained out.

Major League Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting — Fletcher, Pittsburgh, and Danning, New York, .455.

Runs—Hack, Chicago, 5; Galan, Chicago, and Gilbert, Brooklyn, 4.

Runs batted in—Gilbert, Brooklyn, 5; Lavagetto and Camilli, Brooklyn, and J. Martin, St. Louis, 4.

Hits—Herman and G. Russell, Chicago, 8.

Doubles — Todd, Chicago, and Marion, St. Louis, 3.

Triples—Six tied with 1.

Home runs—Gilbert, Brooklyn, 2; seven tied with 1.

Stolen bases—Seven tied with 1.

American League

Batting—McCosky, Detroit, .500; Siebert, Philadelphia, .421.

Runs—McCosky, Detroit, 7; Clift, St. Louis, and Johnson, Philadelphia, 5.

Runs batted in—Foxx, Boston, 7; Greenberg, Detroit, Radcliff, St. Louis and Heath, Cleveland, 6.

Hits — McCosky, Detroit, and Radcliff, St. Louis, 8.

Doubles—Thirteen tied with 2.

Triples—York, Detroit, 2; six tied with 1.

Home Runs—Foxx, Boston, 3; Kuhel, Chicago, and Johnson, Philadelphia, 2.

Stolen bases—Eight tied with 1.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting (Three Leaders and Ties in Each League)

(Based on five or more hits)

Player	Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
McCosky,	Tigers	5	16	7	8	.500
Fletcher,	Pirates	3	11	2	5	.455
Danning,	Giants	3	11	0	5	.455
Siebert,	Athletics	5	19	2	8	.421
Travis,	Senators	4	12	3	5	.417
M. McCormick,	Reds	3	12	3	5	.417
Lavagetto,	Dodgers	3	12	3	5	.417

Home Runs

American		National	
Foxx, Red Sox	3	Gilbert, Dodgers	2
Kuhel, White Sox	2	(Seven tied with one)	
Johnson, Athletics	2		

Runs Batted In

American		National	
Foxx, Red Sox	7	Gilbert, Dodgers	5
Greenberg, Tigers	6	J. Martin, Cards	4
Radcliff, Browns	6	Lavagetto, Dodgers	4
Heath, Indians	6	Camilli, Dodgers	4

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The Home Forum

A Word For Weathervanes

WINTER HAD looked in on Washington and I was as happy as a caribou scenting its first tuft of reindeer moss. Winter, of course, is a relative word. In Quebec, if the thermometer shows twenty below at bedtime, you say: "Looks as if it might turn cold before morning." In Washington it has never been twenty below, and zero is an experience handed down from father to son. When I talk of the winters I enjoyed in Ottawa, the natives look at me, not in awe, as I would like, but in plain stupefaction. I know precisely how Columbus felt when he tried to explain things to Ferdinand.

It was too pleasant an evening to waste indoors. Four or five days of consecutive freezing, in the mild twenties, had laid the damp and stilled the wind, and I had pried Mr. Maploony out upon the street. This was my mistake. My friend was in one of his moods.

* * *

Ordinarily, I am glad that Mr. Maploony is so impressionable. Impressionable people are often called weathervanes. But isn't that a compliment? Nobody calls the donkey a weathervane. A weathervane, to my notion, is an instrument sensitive to each wind that blows and yet firm on its central shaft. It is alive to what is passing, yet does not bend to it. It tells the truth as it sees it at the moment, and yet is not carried away by it. It does not point north when a sou'easter is blowing up. It is the epitome of friendship, always there for you, yet always itself. What more can one ask? And so, although I saw that Mr Maploony was in a most easterly mood, I let him have the rein: and, sure enough, we hadn't walked a block before he began to unload. "I can hardly wait for it," he exclaimed.

"Wait for what?" I inquired, to oblige.

"The end of civilization. They say that this war will wind it up. Well, I shall do nothing to stop it. It can't come too soon for me."

"What's the matter, Maploony?" I asked. "I thought civilization had done rather well by you. Suppose the end does come this year, what do you get out of it?"

"What?" he snapped. "Why, the end of lies, the end of greed, of wall-eyed stupidity and trickery and noise. Perhaps the good grass *will* grow in the streets. I'd buy some grass-seed tomorrow morning if I thought it would help. What would this street lose? That." He snapped his finger at the defenseless New Baronial Hotel. "I had a room opposite that place once."

"And . . . ?"

* * *

"I had to move. Do you see that electric sign? Those bulbs wink on and off ten times to the minute all night long. They disturb the inmates of every room they shine into. Savages wouldn't tolerate such a thing, but civilization does. Then the noise. They hold dances there three nights a week. The band thumps and blats till two in the morning. It disturbs an entire neighborhood; yet the precious law, which is supposed to be the flower of our civilization, says it can do nothing.

"Then take its name, a double lie. That structure is no more baronial than you are, and it wasn't new forty years ago. It lies in order to entice people, whom it miscalls guests—and isn't that word a laugh?—inside. It dolls up young boys in monkeysuits, boys that would be far better off hoeing potatoes, and teaches them to scrooge and scringe for tips. It promotes a tasteless artificiality a hundred times compounded to blind its patrons to the smallness of their sunless cells and the gaudy adulteration of its food. Is there anything sound or honest in such a situation which we all accept? What a famine of common sense, of virtue! Is it really an advance on our pastoral ancestors?"

"Then you belong to the school that would bomb down the barn to destroy the rats?" I asked.

* * *

"If we must have cities, then I'd inaugurate a Golden Rule Avenue in each metropolis," Mr Maploony said, with a little less heat, for the cool air was having a beneficent effect. "I'd grant leases on that avenue only to shops and hotels and other concerns which considered the rights and welfare of others as they considered their own. Believe me, as soon as customers discovered that honesty and kindness were the invariable law of that avenue, they would throng there. For the people are sound. They are tired of our wretched subterfuges, our substitutes for living. They want peace and love and quiet and the satisfactions of sound growth. I believe there are few who wouldn't go back a hundred, two hundred years, to an honest log-cabin and the fruits of the field provided by a nature which they need not rebuke for its lavishness nor adulterate to benefit invisible profiteers, but rather share in sweat by day and in the green peace of evening with neighbor or stranger. That's why I can't wait for the airplanes to reduce us to the elements of simplicity and neighborliness again. I tell you that the civilization which isn't founded on the Golden Rule can't endure and isn't worth bothering about."

"I have only one comment, Maploony," I said. "You are free to retire to the scriptural rurality of Vermont, to leave these elaborate substitutes for living. Why don't you go?"

"Perhaps I have become too warped by convenience," he said. "Perhaps I need to be led."

* * *

I was glad that we had crossed Constitution Avenue and were near the Reflecting Pool, for the conversation threatened to grow serious. An astonishing sight intervened. Lights, which I had never noticed before, were on. Hundreds of skaters, looking somewhat like the customary flocks of starlings considerably enlarged, glided over the ice, if glided is the word. Collided might be truer. A great fire of logs, as startling in that marble environment as shirt sleeves at a White House reception, warmed feet and flushed faces. A huge radio had been hauled down to mar the delight, for society is infused with individuals who must have radio's incessant delirium wherever two or three are gathered together. The same people would rouge the lips of the Venus de Milo if they had the chance. For a moment, I agreed with Mr. Maploony.

Then a parable diverted me. On our visits to the Reflecting Pool in previous winters, I had noticed a temporary shelter erected by some man who expected the Pool to freeze hard enough for skating. After what I had seen of Washington winters, I thought this gesture was touching in its naïveté. This optimist gave me the picture of an enthusiastic angler tiptoeing upstairs, year after year, in the hope of finding a tarpon in his bathtub.

Yet now he was rewarded. The shelter had come into its own as a hot-dog stand. The man was doing an enormous business. I was about to convert this into a counter-sermon, the moral of which was to be that Mr. Maploony should have a little more patience with civilization, when we bumped into the Anandales. Kitty, pink-cheeked and radiant, on skates, was laughing at something Jeff had said. When she saw us, she exclaimed: "Oh, I'm so glad you've come. I wanted witnesses. Jeff won't believe his eyes."

"It is so easy to talk about skating in July," Jeff said.

"Watch now," Kitty flung to us and was off, circling, changing edge, returning graceful and triumphant. "Now, wasn't that—how was it?" she asked.

* * *

I should have said it was beautiful if she'd knocked down three people and fallen on her neck. Mr. Maploony agreed. Kitty glanced at her husband in triumph.

But Jeff said: "What were you afraid of? Falling down? The ice looks soft to me. I suppose I've got to buy some skates and show you how."

She understood. Even I got the language. It said. "Honey, you're wonderful. I can't understand what they see in Sonja Henie."

I cast a covert look at my friend. Old Weathervane Maploony had thrown off the robes of Ezekiel and was now wearing the second act of Romeo and Juliet in his face. The ending of our miserable civilization had been indefinitely postponed.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

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We Chose One Unified Impression

"BUT WHAT IS IT?" our friends have asked since our return home (from the Grand Canyon of the Colorado). "There must be some word by which you can suggest it."

Depth, then, perhaps. A sense of profundity so immense and so vital that it is drained of all emptiness and becomes a living thing. I felt that I could walk out on the buoyant space of that abyss as confidently as Peter walked on the sea.

We had come at precisely the right time to see the canyon at its best. Already the purple shadow of the early November twilight was filling the far spaces below us, rising slowly like a tide of that same sea which alone compares with the canyon in majesty. The delicate, tender colors of the great opposite wall of rock deepened imperceptibly. There were no other tourists, save one motionless young man absorbed in a book of geology on a bench at Powell's Point. The silence was as huge as the space. We walked very carefully, holding our breath. Not for anything would we have gone even a few feet down Bright Angel Trail, thus invading the awfulness, thus perhaps dislodging a stone to break the enormous hush. Most of the special points and views we left quite unvisited preferring rather to let one unified impression have its full way with us. . . .

Until the narrowing band of softly deepening color had ceased to glow on the opposite rim and the great chasm was fulfilled with the tide of darkness, we waited, watching. Then we turned away and got into our car. We had been in the Presence of the most beautiful thing we had either of us ever seen or heard or read or felt or imagined, and it was Enough.—From "Green Mountains to Sierras," by ZEPHINE HUMPHREY. (New York: Dutton.)

The Christian Science Monitor—Photograph by Topical Press, London

"THE CALEDONIAN MARKET": *A Painting by Harry Morley, A. R. A.*

THE CALEDONIAN MARKET, officially known as the Metropolitan Cattle Market, was opened by the Prince Consort in 1855. It was designed to supersede the old Smithfield, and has accommodation for several thousands of cattle. But many Londoners, as well as visitors, know the Caledonian only as a junk market, not as a cattle market, although the peddlers and stallholders display their wares in the long rows of cattle pens. There has been an increase of covered accommodation latterly so that business is now less affected by weather conditions.

Twice a week in normal times the market becomes the rendezvous of treasure-hunters, though nowadays the treasures are more difficult to obtain for a song. And yet there are West-End dealers who, whenever they have an inclination to go to the Caledonian, may be depended upon to secure some article worthy of a place in their salons of elegance.

There is an element of the amateur among those who rent a few feet of space to sell goods, and the "arty" types of girls depicted in Harry Morley's painting are actually no more out of place than the typical coster. However, it is among the visitors rather than among the sellers that fellows of the art fraternity are found. They go to the Caledonian quite as much for subjects as for objects. There may be teachers or painters in search of suitable objects for still-life work, while others, like the lady in the picture, may be looking for the "uncommon" article of adornment.

The clock tower in the center of the market is a landmark which painters often consider a necessary feature to introduce into their pictures of the Caledonian. Instead, Harry Morley has incorporated in his composition one of the hostelries which are located at the entrances to the market. Furthermore, he has shown how the heights of Hampstead and Highgate overlook the site, by the fascinating vistas painted in the top left corner of the picture.

Spring Comes to the City

The dust of winter lies upon the sill.
Over the roof tops clouds are hung to dry.
Under the cold, the deeply rooted will
There stirs like music the green blade of hope.
The wondering hands that held the flame of snow
Will fashion grass into a shining rope,
Will hold the liquid light where waters flow.
The wise, the unforgetting heart speaks now
And all its words are rhythmical with sun,
Are quick and sweet like buds along a bough.
The heart proclaims that winter days are done.
Now from the roof tops I embrace the world,
And watch the rising tide of the new grass,
And feel the vine around my finger curled,
And hear the wind like silver struck on glass.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

To Inspire a Writer

A MOST INTERESTING study of the source material which went to the making of Samuel Taylor Coleridge's celebrated poems, "The Ancient Mariner" and "Kubla Khan," will be found in *The Road to Xanadu*, by John Livingston Lowes, Boston, 1927. In that book we may see how a writer uses his sources—sources which few laymen could now be induced to read under any conditions. But Coleridge evidently did not find them dull. He read them as he read everything else—he was an omnivorous reader—with full interest and alertness. He made those dull tomes the material of his masterpieces. . . .

But quite as often the book which stimulates a writer to do his best work is only a second-rate performance, which somehow mysteriously rouses in him the urge to achieve. This was certainly true of Coleridge. Great as he was, and an omnivorous reader familiar with all the classics, he found his inspiration in a little volume of poems by a third-rate versifier named Bowles, now read only by professors. That dull, insignificant book somehow threw wide, for Coleridge, those magic casements opening on the foam of perilous seas, in faery lands forlorn.—From "Professional Writing," by WALTER S. CAMPBELL. (New York: Macmillan.)

Progress

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AMONG THE NORMAL LONGINGS of mankind is the desire for improvement. A dictionary explains that to improve is "to grow better; to advance or make progress in what is desirable." Though the needs of individuals appear to differ, the underlying right desire is for higher attainments which bring happiness and success. Perhaps one feels that experience will be dull and joyless until certain living or working conditions improve. Another longs for better physical well-being, but, not understanding that health is a spiritually mental state, seems to have "good days and bad days," as the saying is. Sometimes the errors called bad luck, discord, or personal attack seem to reverse one's good intentions to act wisely, calmly, and lovingly at all times.

Christian Science gives comfort and courage to all who fear that mankind must be resigned to less than perfection. The teachings of this pure religion are based firmly on the Scriptural record of creation, which declares that "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good"; and "the heavens and the earth were finished, and all the host of them" (Genesis 1:31, 2:1). Someone may ask, "Even though God's work is finished and perfect, how can I conform my thinking to this fact when imperfections seem real, prevalent, and persistent?" Christian Science reveals God as ever-present divine Mind, Love, Spirit, who makes and governs all. The real universe consists of perfect, spiritual, enduring ideas, which emanate from Him. What seem to be harmful hindrances to the unfolding of good are false human beliefs about God, man, law, and substance. One who gains an understanding of reality and holds thought steadfastly to the true, spiritual ideal is sure to see progress in his affairs. Again and again this right mental activity has maintained happy homes, or restored health and individual usefulness.

Circumstances once placed two people in living quarters which seemed cramped, unsuitable, and depressing. False beliefs of lack, resignation to evil, and fear of change kept them for many months in this mental bondage. A fervent longing for improvement was felt by one of them, who was a student of Christian Science, and she began to take stock of her thinking. She reasoned as follows: Is not real progress the unfolding of good in human consciousness? Is not this unfoldment governed by the irresistible action of divine Principle, God, who blesses all here and now? Courage, expectancy, energy, and initiative are true qualities, which reflect God. The divine truths were maintained firmly, and events soon occurred which changed and improved their mode of living. True thinking inevitably bears the fruits of comfort and joy.

Great happiness is experienced in those homes whose members entertain qualities such as purity, wisdom, spiritual affection, and truly united purpose. These precious qualities are the true homemakers. In this true sense of home there are no innocent victims of warring mentalities or selfish cross-purposes. Nothing can rob God's beloved children of spontaneous, sinless joy, which is their precious gift from the Father-Mother God.

Spiritual love is never weak, fitful, or foolishly indulgent, but ever strong, steady, watchful, and wise. True affection never condones, but always confutes the errors which cause distress. In reality, there are no sordid influences, inherited diseases, or poverty to enter the home provided by Love, protected by Truth, and governed by the one perfect Mind.

What should one do if self-distrust, fear of the unknown, or parasitical family ties claim to keep one in bondage to limitations outgrown? Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says, for the encouragement of all (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 452): "When outgrowing the old, you should not fear to put on the new. Your advancing course may provoke envy, but it will also attract respect."

Opportunities to progress and enlarge one's usefulness are ever present. Divine Love instills courage, wisdom, and power which enable one to make use of them. Activity which gathers momentum in accord with God's law of progress can never cause suffering. No selfishness, slackness, or painful longings can frustrate God's perfect plan for man. Gratitude, watchfulness, and spiritual understanding protect the good we already enjoy. Physical conditions improve as thought is spiritualized by Truth and Love. Mrs. Eddy points out lovingly the characteristics of one who is "advancing spiritually," who "is striving to enter in," when she says (*ibid.*, p. 21): "He constantly turns away from material sense, and looks towards the imperishable things of Spirit. If honest, he will be in earnest from the start, and gain a little each day in the right direction, till at last he finishes his course with joy."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Rumanian]

Progresul

Traducerea românească al articolului referitor la Știința Creștină care apare pe această pagină

PRINTRE NĂZUINȚELE FIREȘTI ale oamenilor este dorința de perfecționare. Un dicționar ne lămurește că a se perfecționa înseamnă "a deveni mai bun; a înainta sau a face progrese în direcția dorită". Cu toate că trebuințele individuale par să difere, dorința justă fundamentală este îndreptată către dobândirile superioare care aduc fericirea și succesul. Unii oameni au poate sentimentul că existența lor va fi searbădă și lipsită de bucurii atât timp cât anumite condiții de vieață și de activitate nu se îmbunătățesc. Alții năzuesc către o stare fizică mai bună, dar, neînțelegând că sănătatea este o stare spirituale mintală, par să aibă, cum se zice, "zile bune și zile rele". Uneori erorile denumite nenoroc, discordie sau pornire personală par să răstoarne bunele intenții de a proceda întotdeauna cu înțelepciune, cu calm și cu iubire.

Știința Creștină aduce mângâiere și curaj tuturor celor care se tem că omenirea trebue să se resemneze cu stări inferioare perfecțiunei. Învățăturile acestei religii pure sunt întemeiate ferm pe narațiunea Biblică a facerii lumii, care declară: "Dumnezeu s'a uitat la tot ce făcuse; și iată că erau foarte bune;" și "astfel au fost sfîrșite cerurile și pământul și toată oștirea lor" (Genesa 1:31, 2:1). Cineva ar putea să întrebe: "Chiar dacă opera lui Dumnezeu este sfârșită și desăvîrșită, cum pot eu să-mi pun de acord gândirea cu acest fapt când imperfecțiunile par reale, precumpănitoare și persistente?" Știința Creștină revelează pe Dumnezeu ca Iubire, Spirit, Mintea divină neîncetat prezentă, care face și cârmuește totul. Universul real constă din idei spirituale, perfecte și durabile, care purced dela El. Crezările omenești false cu privire la Dumnezeu, la om, la legile existenței și la substanță, sunt ceea ce pare să împiedece, în chip dăunător, manifestarea binelui. Acela care dobândește înțelegerea realității și își menține gândirea neclintit ațintită către adevăratul ideal spiritual are siguranța de a vedea progres în toate treburile sale. De nenumărate ori această activitate mintală justă a păstrat fericirea familiilor, sau a restabilit sănătatea și valoarea individuală.

Două persoane au fost cândva puse de împrejurări într'un mediu de vieață care părea strâmt, nepotrivit și deprimant. Crezările greșite de lipsuri, o stare de resemnare cu răul și teama de schimbare le-a ținut timp de mai multe luni în această sclavie mintală. Una dintre ele, care studia Știința Creștină, a simțit la un moment dat o puternică dorință de progres și a început să-și facă inventarul gândirii. Ea a judecat așa: Progresul real nu este oare desfășurarea binelui în conștiința omenească? Această desfășurare nu este oare cârmuită de acțiunea de neînlăturat a Principiului divin, Dumnezeu, care își revarsă binecuvântarea asupra tuturor, aci și acum? Curajul, așteptarea, energia și inițiativa sunt calitățile adevărate, care reflectează pe Dumnezeu. Adevărurile divine au fost afirmate cu tărie și curând s'au produs evenimente care le-a schimbat și le-a îmbunătățit modul de vieață. Gândirea conformă cu adevărul aduce neapărat roadele mângâierii și ale bucuriei.

Mare fericire este în acele familii, ai căror membri cultivă puritatea, înțelepciunea, afecțiunea spirituală și un scop cu adevărat unitar. Aceste prețioase însușiri sunt adevăratele temelii ale familiei. In acet sens adevărat al familiei nu există victime inocente ale mentalităților de gâlceavă sau ale egoistelor scopuri dușmănoase. Nimic nu poate răpi copiilor iubiți ai lui Dumnezeu bucuria spontană și curată care este darul scump dat de către Dumnezeu Tatăl-Mama lor.

Iubirea spirituală nu este niciodată slabă, schimbăcioasă sau nesocotit de îngăduitoare, ci întotdeauna puternică, fermă, veghetoare și înțeleaptă. Adevărata afecțiune nu iartă niciodată, ci combate întotdeauna erorile care pricinuesc nevoia sau necazul. In realitate, nu există influențe josnice, boli ereditare sau sărăcie care să intre în căminul pregătit de Iubire, apărat de Adevăr și cârmuit de unica Minte perfectă.

Ce trebue să facă acela pe care neîncrederea în sine, teama de necunoscut și legăturile de familie parazitare pretind să-l țină în robia mărginirilor depășite? Mary Baker Eddy, Descoperitoarea și Fondatoarea Științei Creștine spune, spre încurajarea tuturor în "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Știință și Sănătate cu Cheia Scripturilor) pag. 452: "Când nu te mai încape haina veche, n'ar trebui să te temi s'o îmbraci pe cea nouă. Mersul tău înainte poate provoca invidia, dar va atrage și respectul".

Prilejurile de a progresa și de a ne mări utilitatea sunt necontenit prezente. Iubirea divină insuflă curaj, înțelepciune și puterea de a ne folosi de ele. Activitatea care se desfășoară în concordanță cu legea de progres a lui Dumnezeu nu poate cauza niciodată suferință. Nu există egoism, lăncezeală sau dorințe care produc suferință care să poată zădărnici planul desăvârșit al lui Dumnezeu cu privire la om. Recunoștința, vigilența și înțelegerea spirituală ne apără binele de care ne bucurăm acum. Stările fizice se îmbunătățesc în măsura în care gândirea este spiritualizată de Adevăr și Iubire. Mary Baker Eddy ne arată cu iubire caracteristicile aceluia care "înaintează spiritualicește", care "se străduește să ajungă", când spune (ibid., pag. 21): "El se îndepărtează neîncetat de simțul material și își îndreaptă privirile către lucrurile nepieritoare ale Spiritului. Dacă este sincer, el va lua lucrurile în serios dela început și va înainta câte puțin în fiecare zi, în direcția cea bună, până ce la sfârșit își va isprăvi alergarea cu bucurie".

Informațiile referitoare la literatura Științei Creștine în limba română, se pot obține dela Societatea de Editură a Științei Creștine (The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Spotted Fawn

Where moon gold gleams upon the crescent sands
That rim the quiet lake, a young fawn stands
As if he were suspicious of the light
That is not of the earth, nor is it quite
Like stars. The fire in his wondering eyes
Flames to panic. Rising, cometwise,
The little fellow flags and bolts to cover,
Bawling baby-fashion for his mother.
She really ought to come and calm his fright
Instead of gallivanting through the night.

HARRY ELMORE HURD

Wherever You Happen to Be

"WHERE DID YOU STUDY ART?" a young art student once asked of Whistler. Like a flash came the answer: "Wherever I happened to be." Whistler realized, as does every experienced artist, that the visual elements and their combinations may be observed practically everywhere about us, in or out of the gallery. One has only to use his eyes. . . .

Go out for instance, for an afternoon and sharpen your perception and quicken your discrimination of green by trying to see how many kinds of green you can find in various trees, shrubs, and plants. Instead of all leaves being simply "green," as perhaps you imagined, you will be surprised at their many differences. You will scarcely find any two kinds of leaves of the same green—the same in hue, value, and intensity. And you will be surprised, too, what an eye for green you have developed in a few hours.

Or go out for an afternoon and study line everywhere; the lines of the hills, streams, paths, roadways; the lines the trees make with the roof tops or with one another (sky lines); the lines of rippled water or those made by the waves on the beach (water lines); the lines of growing (organic lines); the lines of leaves, their outlines and veinings. Study nothing but line, and you will return amazed at your sudden interest in line developed in an afternoon of such observation. The next time you visit the gallery and stand before your favorite pictures you will see lines in them you never noticed before.—From "Art and Nature Appreciation," by GEORGE HOWARD OPDYKE. (New York: Macmillan.)

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1940

R. I. Assembly Adjourns After Night Session

Battle over personnel of new State Board of Elections marks final meeting of the year.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 24—The Rhode Island Legislature, only State law-making body to assemble in New England this year, adjourney sine die shortly after 11 a. m. today, after a four-month session marked by a split between the Republican leadership and Gov. William H. Vanderbilt, also Republican.

The lawmakers had been in session throughout the night in last-minute efforts to dispose of important bills. While many statutes were rushed to completion in the closing hours, many others, including several desired by Governor Vanderbilt, were left unacted upon in committee pigeonholes.

The Assembly had been in overtime session for a week. Since the legislators are not paid for their work after the 60th day, which was reached on April 16, they pushed the State business to a whirlwind finish in the past week.

The all-night session was marked by steady battling over personnel of a new State Board of Elections.

Reform of election and caucus laws was attempted in bills that grew out of extensive election frauds in 1938.

The assembly in the last hours repealed the tax on tobacco and cigars, but not cigarettes.

It also took a crack at the year-old civil service law by exempting 10-year state employees from service requirements. Governor Vanderbilt has said he will veto this act.

The new Election Board, composed of two Republicans and two Democrats, will have extensive new powers, including that of running town or city elections, if the Supreme Court upholds any charges that local election officials are incompetent.

Most of the battle was waged over a Senate-proposed three-man board which would have given Republicans control at the outset. A Democratic-insurgent Republican coalition in the House forced adoption of a bi-partisan board, however.

Trustees of Fund Question Museum

Trustees of the George Robert White Fund, in which the surplus now totals something slightly over $1,000,000, today expressed themselves as skeptical of fulfillment of the suggestion from Bradford Washburn, Executive Director of the New England Museum of Natural History, that approximately $500,000 be appropriated to construct a new museum in the Fenway.

Officials of the Fund said the Probate Court probably would have to rule whether the surplus could be used for this purpose, because Mr. Washburn's proposal carries the notation that the Boston Society of Natural History would raise sufficient endowment to cover operations in the new building.

In a letter to the Fund trustees, Mr. Washburn said that the present museum at Boylston, Berkeley and Newbury Streets was built in 1863 and is now too small.

He described it as "antiquated."

"Boston today stands virtually alone among cities of anywhere nearly comparable size with its absurdly small and ill-supported museum," Mr. Washburn wrote.

Threat Charged In Carney Trial

TAUNTON, Mass., April 24 (AP)—Assistant District Attorney Frank E. Smith said today a state witness in the trial of Mayor Leo E. J. Carney of New Bedford and three others on conspiracy charges had been threatened, if he testified.

Mr. Smith said the threat—of a serious nature—was made over the telephone last night. No session of the trial was held today due to the indisposition of counsel for one of the defendants.

Weather Predictions

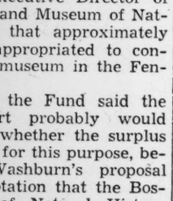
By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair weather, with occasional cloudiness and not much change in temperature tonight and Thursday; lowest temperature tonight near 40 degrees; gentle to moderate northerly and northeasterly winds.

Maine: Fair tonight and Thursday, little change in temperature.

New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair tonight and Thursday; continued cold.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate winds mostly northerly, generally fair tonight and Thursday.



Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	41	48	New Orleans	65	80
Chicago	41	49	New York	43	52
Denver	40	64	Norfolk	45	59
Helena	34	53	Philadelphia	44	59
Kansas City	44	53	St. Louis	40	58
Los Angeles	57	69	San Francisco	51	58
Miami	63	80	Washington	46	62
Minneapolis	34	55			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., April 24.
B—Maximum, April 23.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 12:46 p. m.; height 10.3 feet.
Thursday, 1:03 a. m.; height 11.3 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:06 p. m.

Levant in Boston for Concert; Talks Then Thinks, He Says

Oscar Levant, irrepressible wise-cracker on topics erudite and simple, domestic, foreign, political and musical in the radio program "Information Please," peered out the window in Room 333 of the Copley-Plaza, overlooking Copley Square, at the unspeakably early hour of 10:20 this morning.

By normal schedule, the foil of Clifton Fadiman, propounder of questions on the popular radiocast, would have been sleeping soundly on the last lap of his bed-at-four routine, but today he was hurtled into Boston on the midnight train out of New York. He had to meet the press, autograph copies of his "A Smattering of Ignorance" at Jordan Marsh's from 10:30 to 12:30 o'clock this morning, and appear tonight at Symphony Hall as one of the guest artists (piano numbers in a Gershwin program) in the concert of the Metropolitan Singers of Boston, for the benefit of that group's foundation for crippled children.

His principal concern apparently was contacting Moe Berg, Red Sox catcher and bookman, who has appeared with him on "Information Please."

Reassures About Program

"Information Please," he assured his doubting press men, is unrehearsed and spontaneous, as advertised. Questions may be "conditioned" to be fed to guests for some particular line—as military questions tossed in last night, when Maj. George Fielding Eliot appeared on the program.

As for his own field of answers on scores, songs or passages to be identified by ear, the young bandman and pianist concentrates to the extent that, he says, he rarely hears the ping of some of Mr. Fadiman's repartee.

"They tell me he has been very rude to me. I don't know. I never hear him. I'm thinking."

A corollary to that was contained in another remark which may explain his ebullient I-can-answer-that enthusiasm on the air, whisking an answer away from John Kieran and Franklin P. Adams—"I don't think until after I've made a remark."

This aside by the reader of eight newspapers a day really was in connection with his Hollywood experiences where he found himself utterly unable to "be spontaneous" from a script. Directors told him simply to be himself but he found it impossible when it came to reading lines.

Book Success a Surprise

In the field of the drama his two great dislikes in lines have been: "Gee, Mazie, it's great to see you" and "Gee, when we were kids"—the last a "reminiscing line," Mr. Levant explained.

The mounting thousands of his book panicked him at first and still surprise him. He dismisses it with a deprecating "it's nothing but a collection of jokes." He said he expected a 1,500 to 2,000 run because it covered a "specific genre." Some slight misunderstanding has arisen in Hollywood over certain personal reminiscences.

On answers out of his professional field—on the air—politics and economics, he explained that he keeps up to date by close reading of newspapers. He has met a lot of politicians—"pretty superficial fellows most of the time." His opinions on national issues do not come from that source—"that's one way not to get any information."

He admires Wendell L. Willkie, mentioned as possibility for the Republican nomination for President. Newspapermen thought he was in wise-cracking mood when he asked why a "public utilities" tag was taboo for a man in politics.

His best line on Thomas E. Dewey, New York District Attorney, now touring the West in the interest of his Presidential hopes, was the epigram of night club circles in New York—"You've got to know Tom Dewey to dislike him."

Mr. Levant takes his misses on the air lightly, like a sportsman. He volunteered the information that he has missed four on his last six answers. One was muffing the metronome reproducing the time of certain songs; another was on the verses of popular songs; and the third, trumpet calls from classical compositions. He couldn't remember his fourth out.

E. Bigelow Thompson

By a Staff Photographer

Oscar Levant
at breakfast in the Copley-Plaza

Fine Art of Picnic Menus Displayed to Women 'Cooks'

Winds may be chilly today, but spring and picnics are just around the corner.

In anticipation of these prospective outdoor excursions nearly 100 women, pencil and paper in hand, attended the picnic-sandwich demonstration today at the Food Shop of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, which was conducted by Mrs. Emery Mason, Director of the Shop, assisted by Miss Ethel Johnson, head of the Food Shop kitchen.

There's no trick to it, the audience was assured, and only one serious "don't." And that was don't spice picnic food too highly. It makes everyone thirsty, and frequently the water supply is limited on such occasions.

Salads, such as tomato stuffed with vegetables, or celery and chopped cucumber, were advised for the picnic menu, and it was pointed out that they are easy to carry in substantial paper containers which are now available on the market.

Particular interest was apparent in Miss Johnson's demonstration of egg stuffing. Notebooks came out as she mixed the egg yolk with chopped ham, anchovy paste, and herb mayonnaise—the latter being a new product in the revival of herb popularity.

A picnic loaf of chopped chicken, egg, cottage cheese, olives and spice, stiffened with egg white came in for enthusiastic remarks, and more scribbling.

Tomatoes stuffed with tuna fish, egg, celery, sweet pickle and mayonnaise were recommended as another picnic hit. It was also demonstrated that French rolls, sliced and hollowed out a bit, filled with such mixtures as chopped ham or chicken, can come in handy on these outdoor eat-with-your-fingers occasions.

There was a sigh of relief over the fact that no strict etiquette applies to crusts. They may be left on or trimmed off. Men usually prefer them "with."

How to make moist sandwiches that will not become soggy was another wrinkle that was jotted down for future reference.

Bread well buttered, and crisp lettuce from which all water has been removed, was revealed as the secret.

This picnic-sandwich demonstration was the final of the sandwich series which has been held every Wednesday at the Food Shop during the month, and judging from the attendance, the subject was an extremely popular one.

By a Staff Photographer

There's a Best Way to Prepare

Miss Carolyn Gilpin packs a box at the picnic-sandwich demonstration at the Food Shop of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union today.

Hoover to Speak In Boston May 23

Former President Hoover will be the principal speaker at the dedication of the South End Boys' Club, a Salvation Army interest, at East Canton and Washington Streets, Boston, on the afternoon of May 23.

The clubhouse, a $175,000 structure, is the gift of the Charles Hayden Foundation. It adjoins the Salvation Army Hotel, the Palace.

Commissioner Alexander M. Damon, head of the Salvation Army in the Eastern District, will preside at the dedicatory exercises.

Babson Finds School Is Hope For Stability

Economist says, however, that educational system must be changed to meet new conditions.

The school is the hope for relief from the present economic crisis, Roger W. Babson, economist, declared today at a luncheon of the Boston Rotary Club at the Hotel Statler, Boston. Before that hope can be realized, however, Mr. Babson was quick to point out, our present school system needs serious revision.

Mr. Babson began by listing 10 causes for the present economic upheaval. These, he said, were:

1. Failure of families to care for relatives.
2. The "unfit" reproducing more rapidly than the "fit."
3. Changes in public demands.
4. Public relief.
5. Interference with economic laws.
6. Unnecessary taxes and regulations.
7. Government competition.
8. Contraction of agricultural frontiers.
9. Evils of liquor, gambling, indecent movies, and misleading radiocasting.
10. Faulty public schools.

The last point, faulty public schools, must be remedied first, if we are to overcome our other problems, the economist said.

Problem for Schools

"We live in a social world," said Mr. Babson, "that has turned the child over to the school system not only to educate but to inculcate with moral and spiritual principles. I do not see any indication that the home again will take over these duties any more than that the home will begin again to make cloth or bread for the family.

"Thus the task falls back again on the public schools. But the public school today is not fulfilling this obligation. The public school is interested mainly in diplomas. That is because we have permitted politics to creep into our educational system," he continued.

"Fifty years ago, the school taught the 'three R's.' But this is not the case today. High schools are mainly interested in having the biggest band, the best football team, and the most talented dramatic department. The high school is more interested in cheers than it is in chores. That is our difficulty.

Neglects its Duty

"The school neglects to teach and prepare the child to take his place in the world as a useful and well-equipped citizen. It does not turn out either employers or workers. And we must have both, if we are to survive.

"Then, too, it neglects to teach moral and spiritual precepts. It no longer warns the child against the evils of drink, of gambling and the need and desire for thrift. We must bring these things back into the school. We must begin to meet out social problems by meeting first the problem of our public school system.

"I believe the public school should go back to the three 'R's.' I believe we must put religion back in the schools. I believe we must train our children to take their places as self-sufficient units of our social system.

"Let us bring a higher refinement to our public school system. Let us take politics out of it. We must do this, if we are ever going to recover our stability. We cannot go on putting millions of dollars into relief. That is not the answer."

A Little Help for a Lazy Spring

By a Staff Photographer

Gardeners Do Some Urging in Boston Public Garden

Spring comes slowly to New England. It breaks with a hesitant peek of the crocuses in Connecticut and dodges quickly beneath the scolding frown of a downeast Maine wind. But—if timid—Spring is persistent. Signs of her arrival are everywhere eagerly awaited, too, by New Englanders, buffeted by the last week end's tempests. That's why there was a particularly cheering note in the Public Garden this morning, where workmen seized the opportunity offered by bright skies to put out a glowing yellow and purple bed of pansies, colorful emissaries of the warmer days coming nearer.

State Delays Payment Of 'El's' Deficit

By a vote of 7 to 1 the Governor's Council today voted to postpone for a week action on a warrant for payment of the Boston Elevated Railroad deficit of $2,734,000.

The motion to table the warrant was introduced by Councilor Daniel H. Coakley (D) of Brighton who said that newspaper reports have given the public the idea of fraud in the El deficit. "While I don't believe this to be true," he said, "the Council should not be put in the position of 'railroading' through payment of the deficit."

Councilor Eugene A. F. Burtnett then moved that the Council instruct its finance committee to obtain from the Mayor or the Boston Finance Commission their objections to the payment of the Elevated deficit. This was treated as a concurrent motion, and accepted by the Council.

A motion introduced by Councilor Frank A. Brooks (R) of Concord to give cities and towns served by the Elevated opportunity to voice their objections to signing of the warrant was withdrawn after considerable debate.

Controversy on the El deficit has been rife. The Boston City Council, at the request of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin has already appropriated two sums totaling $35,000 for a Finance Commission investigation of the Boston Elevated financial status.

Also, former Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly has urged the Governor not to sign the warrant, and in a public statement requested Mr. Saltonstall to confer with the State-appointed Boston Finance Commission.

Dissatisfied with the Governor's reply, Mr. Kelly announced that he would go on the air next Monday night.

Unofficial Harvard Tutors Face Action in U. S. Court

A new offensive in the "war" against Harvard Square tutoring establishments, declared last year by the Crimson, student newspaper, was begun in the United States District Court of Massachusetts yesterday when the Macmillan Company, New York publishers, charged the College Tutoring Bureau with violation of copyright laws.

Attorneys for the publishing house asked an order requiring Joseph H. Hurvitz and Abraham Segel, proprietors of the Tutoring Bureau, to show cause why they should not be held in contempt of court. It was charged that they had violated a 1933 injunction by "printing, publishing, reprinting, copying, distributing, and selling material which is pirated" from copyrighted books.

The motion will be heard Monday.

In a campaign launched during the spring of 1939, the Crimson attacked each of the seven tutoring bureaus about the Square, and asked University action against students employing them. The paper sacrificed some $2,000 yearly in advertising, and two other undergraduate publications followed suit.

Tangible results of the campaign were seen in the setting up, last fall, of an official Harvard "Bureau of Supervisors," which has supplied tutoring to several hundred students this year, and in the closing of the "University Tutors," one of the commercial establishments.

Harold A. Wolff, director of another commercial bureau, has threatened to sue the editors of the Crimson for libel this spring.

Action by the MacMillan Company is a further step in a case begun in 1933, when the same Federal court granted four publishers an injunction against the College Tutoring Bureau, prohibiting the selling of mimeographed notes allegedly in violation of copyright laws.

At that time, Houghton-Mifflin Company, Ginn & Company, Harper & Brothers, and the MacMillan Company were awarded damages totaling $1,000.

Present action against the Bureau charges violation of the court injunction, and hence, contempt of court. An order requiring the proprietors to show cause why they should not be held in contempt is asked.

Destroyer Launched at Boston

For the first time since the World War, a naval vessel has been built on regular shipways at the Boston Navy Yard in Charlestown. It is the destroyer Meredith, which was launched just after noon today, sliding down the ways to salt water like any vessel built in private shipyards. Those built at the Boston Navy Yard for the past two decades have been built in drydocks, and the launching consisted of bringing the sea to the ships by "flooding" the drydock, rather than sending the vessel down the ways to salt water.

Uncle Sam's building program for the Navy has increased to such an extent that the vessels cannot be turned out fast enough if the Boston Navy Yard utilizes only the drydock for a shipyard. So drydock and shipways both are being used in the new busy and crowded yard.

The Meredith, a light destroyer costing about $4,000,000 was authorized Oct. 1, 1938, and the keel laid June 1, 1939. She is a 1,500-ton displacement, peace-treaty craft, with a speed of more than 40 knots.

Miss Ethel Dixon Meredith of Princeton, N. J., a great-great-grandniece of Sergeant Jonathan Meredith of the United States Marine Corps, and hero of the battle of Tripoli, in 1803, was selected to sponsor the new craft named for her ancestor. The Meredith will carry five-inch guns and several torpedo tubes.

Ripley and Hsieh Honored

Trustees of the Staley College of the Spoken Word have voted to honor Robert L. Ripley, originator of "Believe It or Not," and Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, Director of the Chinese Service Bureau of Boston, author and lecturer, with the degree of Doctor of the Art of Oratory.

Soldiers' Graves Listed in Boston

The City of Boston, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin announced today, has just completed a two-year WPA project of registering all soldier veterans' graves in Boston cemeteries. This project was carried out for the purpose of assuring that all such graves should be decorated on May 30 each year. Done almost entirely by veterans on relief, the $77,000 job saved approximately $48,000 in relief expenditures, according to the Mayor.

The City furnished about $2,000 in the $77,000 total.

The survey tabulated 18,409 graves in 50 cemeteries. The count was: 286 graves of veterans of the Revolutionary War; 100, War of 1812; 10,223, Civil War; 2,613 Spanish-American War; 5,187, World War.

Blueprints were made of all the cemeteries. Sections have been assigned to various patriotic organizations as areas in which they are to check decorations of an American flag in a marker.

The cost of flags and markers this year will be around $9,000, according to the City Celebrations Department. This cost will increase, it was pointed out, as there still remain 43,204 veterans of the past three wars.

The law specifies that the City must decorate soldier graves when no members of a soldier's family are living.

Budget Action In Cambridge May Be Illegal

Rejection by Council held by Waddell as contrary to law and may end in its going into effect.

Doubt as to the legality of last night's unprecedented action by the Cambridge City Council in rejecting the record-breaking budget submitted by Mayor John W. Lyons, was expressed today by Theodore N. Waddell, Director of Accounts in the State Department of Taxation and Corporations.

Pointing out that Chapter 44, Section 32, of the General Laws covering Municipal Finance provided that items in a city budget must be approved or disapproved by the Council, Mr. Waddell said, "The Cambridge Council had already taken action on certain items in the proposed 1940 budget which indicates their knowledge of the law. There is nothing in the law, however, to provide for complete rejection of the budget."

Mayor Lyons, while declining to comment on the legality of the Council's action, said today the vote of the Council left nothing for him to do, and declared that if the Council did not reconsider its action by Saturday his 1940 budget would automatically go into effect.

Glad to Co-operate

"If the Council had had the courage of its convictions and had returned the budget to me with recommendations for reducing salaries, which seemed to be the principal issue, I should have been glad to co-operate as far as I could," Mayor Lyons stated.

Passage of the Mayor's budget which totaled $7,181,408 — more than $1,000,000 above last year's figure—would result, it has been pointed out, in an increase of $7 in the Cambridge tax rate. Opposition to the budget had been led by the Cambridge Taxpayers Association and local businessmen.

It was with mingled emotions that economy advocates today viewed last night's action by the Council. Although gratified with the Council's response to demands for economy, the Taxpayers Association pointed out that possible legal complications may cause the action to act in reverse.

Issue Raised

If the 8 to 6 vote taken last night to reject the budget is declared illegal, the budget, as Mayor Lyons pointed out, may become automatically effective on April 27, a spokesman for the Taxpayers Association stated. This would be due to the Council's failure to act on the budget in the manner prescribed by law and within 60 days after the budget was submitted by the Mayor. The Mayor's budget went to the Council on February 27.

On the other hand, it was stated that if the action of the Council is upheld, the Councilmen and the Mayor will have until May 10 to agree on a new budget. That is the final date on which the new budget can be given to the assessors. If not in their hands by that date, the 1939 budget will be made the base for the current year's assessments.

Causing Concern

Adoption of the 1939 budget figures, which probably would meet with the approval of taxpayers, would leave the city in the position of not raising enough money to meet maturing obligations, the Taxpayers Association spokesman said. This is an eventuality which is causing concern to local bankers, he added.

Last night's move by the Council was considered by the Taxpayers Association to be a direct response to the strong economy wave that has swept over the city during recent weeks. Several letters from prominent Cambridge manufacturing plants pointing out the dangers of a sharp rise in the tax rate, not only to themselves but to their employees, may have influenced the vote, observers at last night's session reported.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 14

Theaters

Colonial—
"The Return of the Vagabond," starring George M. Cohan. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30. (Last week.)

Majestic—
"Salvation," by Sholem Asch, presented by the Yiddish Art Theater Troupe. Starring Maurice Schwartz. 8:30. Matinee Saturday.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Judge Hardy and Son," with Mickey Rooney and Lewis Stone. 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Wolf of New York," with Edmund Lowe. 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

Coolidge Corner—
"The Big Guy," Jackie Cooper and Victor McLaglen. 2:05, 5:15, 8:10. Also "My Little Chickadee," with Mae West and W. C. Fields. 3:40, 6:45, 9:45.

Exeter—
"Northwest Passage," with Spencer Tracy and Robert Young. 2, 5:30, 9. Also "Seventeen," featuring Jackie Cooper and Betty Field. 4:15, 7:45. Tomorrow: "Of Mice and Men," with Burgess Meredith, Betty Field and Lon Chaney, Jr. Also "Honeymoon Deferred."

Fenway—
"Virginia City," with Errol Flynn and Miriam Hopkins. 2:25, 5:55, 9:25. Also "Calling Philo Vance," with James Stephenson. 1:10, 4:40, 8:10. Tomorrow: "The Grapes of Wrath," with Henry Fonda. Also "The Farmer's Daughter," with Martha Raye and Charles Ruggles.

Fine Arts—
"The Life of Giuseppe Verdi," Italian prize film, starring Gigli and Gaby Morlay. 1:10, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—
"It's a Date," featuring Deanna Durbin. 11:25 a. m., 2:50, 6:20, 9:45. Also "Viva Cisco Kid," with Cesar Romero and Jean Rogers. 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:10. Also "March of Time," 11 a. m., 2:30, 5:55, 9:20.

Modern—
"Three Cheers for the Irish," with Thomas Mitchell and Priscilla Lane. 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:15, 9:55. Also "Of Mice and Men," featuring Burgess Meredith, Lon Chaney, Jr., and Betty Field. 9:25 a. m., 12:50, 4:25, 8:05.

Metropolitan—
"Dr. Cyclops," in technicolor. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Also "Star Dust," with Linda Darnell, John Payne, Roland Young and Charlotte Greenwood. 11:25 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:20. Tomorrow: "My Son, My Son!" with Madeleine Carroll and Brian Aherne and Lewis Hayward. Also "On Their Own," with the Jones Family.

Orpheum—
Clark Gable and Joan Crawford in "Strange Cargo." 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:45, 10. Also "And One Was Beautiful." 11 a. m., 2:15, 5:30, 8:45. Tomorrow: "Young Tom Edison," starring Mickey Rooney. Also "Two Girls on Broadway," with Lana Turner, Joan Blondell and George Murphy.

Paramount—
"Virginia City," with Errol Flynn and Miriam Hopkins. 10:35 a. m., 2:05, 5:35, 9:05. Also "Calling Philo Vance," with James Stephenson. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8. Tomorrow: "The Grapes of Wrath," with Henry Fonda. Also "The Farmer's Daughter," with Martha Raye and Charles Ruggles.

R. K. O. Boston—
Mae West and W. C. Fields in "My Little Chickadee." 10:51 a. m., 1:36, 4:21, 7:05, 9:51. Also "Honeymoon Deferred," with Edmund Lowe and Margaret Lindsay. 9:38 a. m., 12:23, 3:08, 5:03, 8:38.

State—
Joan Crawford and Clark Gable in "Strange Cargo." 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:15, 9:40. Also "And One Was Beautiful," with Robert Cummings and Laraine Day. 1:35, 5, 8:25. Tomorrow: "Young Tom Edison," starring Mickey Rooney. Also "Two Girls on Broadway," with Lana Turner, Joan Blondell and George Murphy.

South Station Theater—
Historical features. "Old Hickory." "Land of the Navajo Indian." "Guatemala—Banana Industry." "Flying Targets." "No Parking," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay—
"Three Cheers for the Irish," with Thomas Mitchell and Priscilla Lane. 11:15 a. m., 2:50, 6:15, 9:50. Also "Of Mice and Men," featuring Burgess Meredith, Lon Chaney, Jr., and Betty Field. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

Tremont—
"So Red the Rose," with Margaret Sullavan. Also "The Women," with Margaret Sullavan. Continuous from 2:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Destry Rides Again," with James Stewart and Marlene Dietrich. Also "Rose Marie," with Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald.

Trans-Lux—
"Zanzibar," featuring Lola Lane and James Craig. 9:20 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:35, 10:10. Also "The Face Behind the Scar," with Griffith Jones. 10:40 a. m., 1:10, 3:45, 6:20, 8:50.

University—
Katharine Hepburn in "Bringing Up Baby." 3, 6:10, 9:20. Also "March of Time in Review." 1:50, 5, 8:10. Tomorrow: "Judge Hardy and Son," with Mickey Rooney. Also "The Swiss Family Robinson," with Thomas Mitchell.

Uptown—
"Road to Singapore," with Dorothy Lamour. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "My Little Chickadee," starring Mae West and W. C. Fields. 2:30, 5:20, 8:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Benefit concert by the Metropolitan Singers, Roy Harlow, director. Oscar Levant, guest artist. 8:15.

Huntington Chambers Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue—
Composers' Forum-Laboratory. Program of music by contemporary composers. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Enjoyment of Color by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Mr. Albion Metcalf, pianist. 2:45.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Mrs. Roosevelt Asked to Halt Goat Bombing

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has been appealed to by the Animal Rescue League of Boston to use her influence to prevent the use of live goats in testing a new oxygen explosive invented by Lester Barlow.

A telegram sent to her by Robert F. Sellar, President of the Animal Rescue League, said: "The plan to demonstrate the effectiveness of the Barlow bomb on April 30 through the use of 70 goats is objected to on humanitarian grounds by thousands of people.

"The War Department and members of both Houses of Congress have been appealed to to prevent it. Will you use your mighty influence to have blast meters substituted for living creatures?

"Authorities at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology assure us such instruments are available and better adapted to the purpose than live goats. Maj. Nevil Monroe Hopkins of New York, Reserve Officer of the United States Ordnance Department, states:

No practical value can come from testing the force of explosions on live animals that would be killed outright or seriously maimed. Such a plan is absolutely unreliable and unscientific. Detonation waves can be accurately measured by blast meters at present installed by the Ordnance Department of the Army at the Aberdeen testing grounds, Maryland.

"Seven thousand members of the Animal Rescue League of Boston join in asking your co-operation."

The League, Mr. Sellar said, has also taken the matter up with New England Congressmen and has urged all humane societies in New England to do likewise.

Tribute in Boston To Army Engineer

Plaudits of civic, business, and shipping interests, as well as office associates, were extended today to Col. Albert K. B. Lyman, District Engineer for the United States War Department at Boston, at a testimonial luncheon at the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Colonel Lyman, who lists Hilo, Hawaii, as his home, has been transferred to duty in Hawaii, after nearly four years at the Boston station.

About 300 persons attended the luncheon, presided over by Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, who presented the official with a gift. Colonel Lyman is to sail from New York for the West Coast and Hawaii about the middle of May.

Colonel Lyman entered the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1905, and has served in many capacities and districts since his graduation.

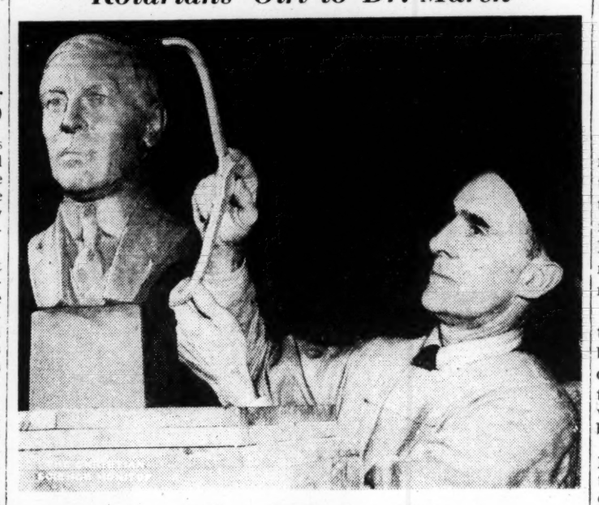
During Colonel Lyman's tenure in Boston the Army Engineers have supervised some large and costly projects, involving expenditure of several millions of dollars, it was stated at the luncheon by Mr. Davis. These include work on the 40-foot deep channel in Boston harbor, now nearing completion; improvements in the Cape Col Canal; Chelsea Creek, and Weymouth Fore River.

Miss Duncan to Sing

The Eastern New England Congress for Equal Opportunities, Boston branch of the National Negro Congress, will present Miss Laura Duncan of New York, Negro singer, in a concert at Repertory Theater, Sunday.

John P. Davis, National Secretary of the National Negro Congress, is scheduled to speak.

Rotarians' Gift to Dr. Marsh



Bronze Bust of Woodrow Wilson

Frederick Warren Allen, sculptor-teacher of Boston, is seen putting finishing touches on his work, the gift of the Rotary Club of Boston to its retiring President, Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University. The presentation was made by Dr. Samuel A. Eliot.

N. H. Landowners Call on U. S. To Post Bonds With Seizures

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., April 24 — Pointing out that the Federal Government has started flood control projects only later to give them up and that land being taken for such purposes in New Hampshire is not being paid for at the time of its seizure, several property owners of Surry, where the Federal Government is starting a project in connection with the control plans for the Connecticut, have sought in Federal District Court an order that would require the Federal Government to post bonds or a deposit.

Attorneys for the owner of a parcel of land taken for the Franklin Falls project have requested the court to order a trial by jury of the damage rate for the land taken. The method used by the War Department in taking land and determining damages has already been contested. Counsel for the Federal Government contends that "a deposit may be required only when no appropriation has been made" but that Congress has appropriated $375,000,000 for a five-year flood control program.

Relief Load

The relief load in New Hampshire for February of this year was below that for January and for February a year ago, according to the monthly report issued by the State Department of Public Welfare. During February, 1940, there were 16,105 relief cases which included 38,154 individuals. On a case basis, this represented a drop of 193 cases from January of this year and 276 cases less than February, 1939. The amount expended to aid these cases also showed a decline. Expenditures for February of this year amounted to $394,681 which was $16,997 less than for January and $4,284 less than February, 1939. The February operations of the Welfare Department aided 10,091 direct relief cases and 5,060 old-age assistance cases. The balance were of various classifications. The old-age assistance program during February cost $110,539 as compared with $103,157 in January and $98,659 for February, 1939. The cost of old-age assistance has been climbing steadily since its inception.

Cream Prices

A new system of prices for light and heavy cream was inaugurated by the New Hampshire Milk Control Board in the areas it regulates, effective last Sunday. It is a sliding scale that employs a general price schedule but which will result in reductions in retail and wholesale prices of both types of cream in most of the controlled markets. The schedule establishes the retail price of heavy cream at 57 cents a quart, 32 cents a pint, and 17 cents for a half pint. Wholesale prices for this grade are 50, 27, and 14 cents for the respective units. The retail price in many controlled markets had been 70 cents a quart and the wholesale price 63 cents, in both cases for heavy cream. The Board declares that "the statewide drop in cream prices is the beginning of a systematic program of the Board to adjust such prices at regular intervals to allow dealers a reasonable margin of profit at all times and to give consumers a lower price whenever the cream market permits."

Contests Action

James G. Young, Executive Secretary of the Manchester Taxpayers' Association, has contested the alleged action of Manchester municipal officials in doing business with the city. He contends that not only is this practice a bad policy but a violation of New Hampshire statutes. "We have a number of public officials who do considerable business with the city through the firms in which they are officers and directors Some of these officials do a relatively small amount of business with themselves, but, in some cases it mounts to several thousands of dollars a month—not a year—a month." Mr. Young refers to a report of the Attorney General on a Supreme Court decision in which the Attorney General declared that "a public office is a public trust and the holder thereof cannot use it directly or indirectly for a personal profit."

Telephone Work

The New England Telephone & Telegraph Company at a meeting of company officials at Manchester, announced plans to spend $1,625,000 in New Hampshire this year for improvement and expansion of facilities. This is a boost of $200,000 over the amount expended in the State for this purpose a year ago.

Greek and Arabic Teaching Is Urged

During expressed sentiments that there is "subtle danger in the groupings behind a foreign tongue," and that there should be "more flag waving in the United States," the Quincy School Committee has voted 2-2 on a proposal to authorize the teaching of Arabic and Greek languages.

Committeeman L. Paul Marini declared, "I know many children of foreign extraction who not only are willing to salute our flag but to embrace it as well because they realize what it means today," in advocating the teaching of the new languages.

The declaration that more of the English language and more of American customs should be taught was made by Committeeman Roy Prout. The Committee had received requests from various groups for a class in Arabic and continuation of a class in Greek at the high school.

Radcliffe News Staff Announced by Editor

At a Radcliffe luncheon held yesterday at the Hotel Commander in Cambridge, Edna Mitchell, retiring editor-in-chief of the Radcliffe News, announced the new members of the staff.

Miss Mary Healy '41, of Dorchester, is the new editor-in-chief. Associate editors, on whom rests the duty of putting out the News once a month, are Margaret Gelders '42, Trussville, Alabama; Rhoda Lesser '42, of New York City; Jane Newmyer '42, of Irwin, Pennsylvania, and Louise Sullivan '42, of West Roxbury.

Guests of honor at the luncheon were Miss Mildred T. Sherman, Acting Dean, and Miss Ora Dodd, director of publicity.

Wasp Docked With Army In South Boston

Looming high above the surrounding craft and apparently extending out over Summer Street, the huge $21,000,000 aircraft carrier Wasp tied up at the Army Base, South Boston, during the rush hour of office workers this morning.

The Wasp came from a 24-hour trip to sea which started from the builders' yard in Quincy yesterday morning. Seven tugs assisted the big craft in docking, none of which could be seen from the bridge.

Captain Joseph I. Kemp, famed Boston trial skipper who has taken more new ships on their official trials than any other man, it is said, handled the great ship easily, using only hand signals to carry his orders to the tugs. No word was spoken. The messages were relayed to the tugs by picked men at strategic points about the ship.

Hundreds of motorists coming into the city to work clogged the broad expanses of Summer Street extension as they stopped to watch the big craft swing slowly into her berth stern first.

A United States Army Signal Corps photographer who was photographing the big vessel as it approached the pier was ordered away from the scene and forbidden to take pictures.

Almost in the shadow of the Wasp, tied up to the Army Base, was the British armed freighter Holmlea which is loading scrap metal for the United Kingdom.

About 500 bluejackets to become a part of the crew of the Wasp are due to reach Boston from New York tomorrow morning aboard the Eastern Steamship Lines steamer New York.

Western Artists To Teach in East

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt. — Three California artists, who will make Vermont their headquarters this coming summer, will teach students of fine arts in the University of Vermont summer session. Barse Miller and Rex Brandt, will teach on a full-time basis, while the third, Paul Sample, now artist-in-residence at Dartmouth College, will open his studio at Lake Willoughby to University art classes for two separate days of intensive painting this summer.

Courses in life drawing and painting and in landscape painting will be conducted by Mr. Miller, and Mr. Brandt, with the sketching trips to Lake Willoughby for two days of instruction from all three artists climaxing the advanced art program.

Above the Clouds

Scene From All-Color Film

Bob Boardman of Williams College has view of the top of the volcano at Villarica, Chile, part of film given for Finnish relief.

Ski Trails Over Americas

A new all-color motion picture, "Ski the Americas—North and South," photographed by a skier, John C. Jay, Jr., of Williamstown, Mass., at almost every ski rendezvous from Madison Square Garden to the Chilean lake district, will be shown for the benefit of the Finnish Relief Fund, Inc., tomorrow at 8:30 p. m., in the Hayden Memorial Auditorium, 685 Commonwealth Avenue.

After shots of skiers competing for honors in the winter sports show at Madison Square Garden, Mr. Jay traveled the two American continents, following the skiers at their sport in familiar and out-of-the-way places.

Experts were photographed on Mt. Greylock in the Berkshires, down Thunderbolt Trail, at Woodstock, Vt., at Franconia; at quaint St. Sauveur, where Marion McKean is shown in slow motion demonstrating her expert ski technique; at Banff, then to South America, where the seasons are reversed, for June skiing in the volcano country, the Chilean Lake district called the "Switzerland of South America."

Elliott R. Hedge of 135 Devonshire Street, President of the White Mountain Ski Runners, is chairman of the committee of skiers in charge of arrangements. His assistants are Alexander H. Bright of the ski club Hochgebirge; George S. Weld, Secretary of the Alteburgers; Winthrop F. Potter, Chairman of the ski committee of the Appalachian Mountain Club; Andrew Marshall, Jr., of the Schussverein; Maurice M. Osborne of the White Mountain Ski Runners; and Robert Livermore, Jr., of the National Ski Patrol.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station

Massachusetts

Springfield—Series, week of May 13-18, inc., 9 a. m., WSPR, 1140kc.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	**Red Sox - Washington baseball game**	"Song Stylist"
3:15 "Cafe Boheme"	"Honeymoon Hill": sk	"Ma Perkins": sketch		"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	**Red Sox - Washington baseball game**	"Melody Mart"
3:45 WEEI Food Fair	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch		Organ Concert
4:00 WEEI Food Fair	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk	**Red Sox - Washington baseball game**	Religious service
4:15 Mass. Music Clubs	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": serial		Religious service
4:30 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	**Red Sox - Washington baseball game**	"Consolairs"
4:45 What's the Answer?	Speaker: News	"Young Widder Brown"		"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Superman": sketch	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 Education Conv.	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Midstream": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "In Hollywood"	"On With the Dance"	"Jack Armstrong": sk	"Young America Speaks"	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	Tom Mix: sketch	"The O'Neills": drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Talk; weather; music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	Serenaders; vocal	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Herb Marsh's Orch.
6:45 **"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Salon Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Popular music	W Williams, comment	News Service
7:30 **Burns and Allen: comedy; music**	The Revelers: orchestra	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	Pete Herman's Orchestra
7:45	Paul Baron's Orchestra	"Stage Door Memories"	dramatic sketch	Ruth Williams, songs
8:00 Ben Bernie and All the Lads	Johnny Green's Orchestra: sketch	**Hollywood Playhouse: "Shadow Light"**	"Sheep and Goats Club"; R. Huey, m. c.	Housing talk
8:15				Montana Cowboys
8:30 "Dr. Christian"; drama; war news	"What Would You Have Done?"; quiz program	Cliff Arquette; Bud Vandover; chorus; orch	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Clotilde Sale, songs
8:45			"Getting a Job"	The Four Toppers
9:00 **Theater: Dennis King in "Petticoat Fever"; music; comedy**	"The Green Hornet"; mystery drama	**Fred Allen Show: Merry Macs; Portland Hoffa; Allen Art Players; interview; orchestra**	Local speaker	Press Frolic
9:15			Local speaker	Press Frolic
9:30	**War news and comment**		"Listeners' Theater"; dramatization	"Sweet Music"
9:45	"This Man's Army"			News; Local Sports
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	Passover Program; Gov. Lehman, N. Y.; drama	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	Raymond Gram Swing	Local Sports
10:15 **Frank Gannett, talk**	"Frontline Headlines"	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	News Service	Local Sports
10:30 Sports; news	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.		Henry Weber's Orchestra; vocalists	Local Sports
10:45 Music; weather				Local Sports
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; weather	News Service	Will Bradley's Orch.	Ken Baker's Orchestra
11:15 "Master Works on the Air"	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Griff Williams' Orch.	Al Sack's Orchestra
11:30 Music; news	"The Music You Want"	"Next Step Forward"	Recorded European news roundup	"Day's End"
11:45 Sammy Kaye's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Sleepy Hall's Orchestra		News Service

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Listen to the Band	Gene and Glenn: songs	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Variety program	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 **News of Europe**	Variety Program: Rakov's Orch.; soloists	News Service	"Eight Bells"	News Service
8:15 Caroline Cabot		Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Accordiana"	Variety Program: Rakov's Orch.; soloists	"Portia Blake": drama	Andrew Jacobson's Rhythms	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "Musical Clock"		"Kate Hopkins": sketch		Studio speaker
9:00 "A Heap o' Livin'"	News; Mildred Carlson	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 **American School of the Air**	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Bachelor's Children	"Breakfast Club": orchestra and soloists	"Alice Blair": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45		"Musical Roundup"	Government Reports	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly: sketch	"Thunder Over Paradise"	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Farm and Home News
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Vic and Sade": comedy	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	"Melody Strings"	"Circle C Ranch Boys"
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"Ellen Randolph": sk	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother": sk	"Dance Hour"	"Woman in White": sk	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred Carlson	"David Harum": sketch	Poultry talk	Franklin G. Field, baritone
11:15 "Life Begins"	Dramatic sketch	"Road of Life": sketch	"Singing Strings"	
11:30 "Big Sister": sk	"Aloha Land": music	"Against the Storm"	The Buckeye Four; hillbilly group	"Fashion Congress"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; musicale	"The Guiding Light"		News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	Studio program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home Hour; Walter	"Singin' Sam, baritone	Italian music program	Musicalogues
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"		"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	**'Monitor Views the News'**
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	"Tony, Juanita, Buddy"	"Tone Tapestries"	"Carters of Elm Street"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Right to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell"; sk.	Marjorie Mills: household talk	Francis Craig's Orch.	Legion of Safety
1:45 "Road of Life"	"Notebook"; weather		Sports Matinee	"Tex and Slim"
2:00 String Ensemble	Dress Rehearsal": orchestra and soloists	Hymns of All Churches	News Service	"Sing Song Time"
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"		"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport comment	Vernon Roy Kingsley, baritone
2:30 "Your Family"; sk	**U. S. Marine Band**	"Valiant Lady": drama	"It Happened in 1915"	
2:45 "My Son and I"	**U. S. Marine Band**	"Light of the World"	Sport program	News Service
3:00 Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	**Boston Red Sox-N. Y. Yankees baseball game**	Ambassadors of Song
3:15 "Cafe Boheme"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": drama		"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	**Boston Red Sox-N. Y. Yankees baseball game**	"Melody Mart"
3:45 WEEI Food Fair	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": comedy		Organ concert
4:00 WEEI Food Fair	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk	**Boston Red Sox-N. Y. Yankees baseball game**	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Speakers; music	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"		"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Matinee Promenade	Dramatization	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	**Boston Red Sox-N. Y. Yankees baseball game**	"Consolairs"
4:45 What's the Answer?	Dramatization: news	"Young Widder Brown"		"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	Woody Herman's Orch.	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 Marian Carley	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Midstream": drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "In Hollywood"	"On With the Dance"	"Jack Armstrong": sk	'Young America Speaks'	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"The O'Neills": drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Talk; weather; "Dinner Music"	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	Dramatization	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Louis Prima's Orchestra
6:45 **"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Salon Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	**H. V. Kaltenborn, news**	Lew Conrad's Orchestra;	News Service
7:30 "Vox Pop"; interviews	"Novatone Time"	Soprano and organ	"Curtain Calls"; recorded music	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	Robison's Buckaroos	"Confidentially Yours"		Song recital
8:00 "Ask - It - Basket"; questions; answers	**Musical Americana: choir and music**	"Mr. District Attorney"; dramatic sketch	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	"Fireside Time"
8:15				Variety program
8:30 "Strange as It Seems"; war news	Joe Penner; Jacques Renard's Orchestra	"I Love a Mystery"; dramatic sketch	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	Variety program
8:45				American Legion speaker
9:00 Major Bowes' amateur hour	**Worm's-eye view of new Huntington Av. subway**	"Good News of 1940"; music; comedy	Sports Writers' Quiz	"Pages from the Classical Album"
9:15			Sports Writers' Quiz	
9:30 Major Bowes' amateur hour	35th Annual American Composers' Concert	Rudy Vallee; Maxie Rosenbloom; orchestra	Elizabeth N. J. Philharmonic Orchestra	"Pages from the Classical Album"
9:45				
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	Cab Calloway's Orch	Music Hall: Bing Crosby; Bob Burns; Spring Byington; Basil Rathbone; orchestra	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 How to Make Money	Cab Calloway's Orch		News Service	Pete Herman's Orch
10:30 **E. B. Rideout**	**War news and comment**		"Concert Revue"; Henry Weber's Orchestra; soloists	Serenaders
10:45 **Sen. David I. Walsh**	Vaughn Monroe's Orch			Louis Prima's Orchestra
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; weather	News Service		"Sportoscope"
11:15 "Master Works on the Air"	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Dick Jurgen's Orch	Claude Sweeten's Orch
11:30	"Music You Want"	Will Bradley's Orch	Frank Gagen's Orch	"Day's End"
11:45 Orrin Tucker's Or	"Music You Want"	Don Bestor's Orchestra	George Sterney's Orch	News Service

SPRING SALE

Women's Shoes

$4.95 to $12.95

Because of the late season you'll find unusually fine values in the wanted types and colors for immediate wear in town or country. Patent leather, gabardine, kidskin, calfskin in blue, black, tan, wine, brown. Come early for best selection! *Sale Ends Apr. 30.*

Companion SALE of Budget Shop Shoes in all heel heights $3.95 to $6.45, including a rubber spiked golf shoe at $4.95.

A special selection of fine handbags grouped for quick clearance at 20% off.

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Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It's really amazing . . . to watch the changes that they bring about in electric refrigerators. We mean, you'd think, when they have something on the market that sells, and that people seem to like, that they'd sort of let up, and live on their laurels. But no, somebody seems to be continually working on new ideas, and new features that will appeal to even more people!

Inasmuch as price is still the prime factor in most people's minds when they buy something that costs more than $5, we think perhaps you'll be interested to know that good as the price has been (and we've told you about it before) the price for a Coldspot Six has been bettered. It's now down to $129.50. Delivered! (And think of what we had to pay for the first ones that came out, which we thought were so grand.) There are any number of special features about this Coldspot to endear it to any housewife, too. Shelves that won't suddenly go on a slant the minute you take them out part way, for instance. To say nothing of the fact that the wire in the shelves is very close together; so little jars of olives and what not won't get themselves caught in between, and tip over, all over everything down below!

Then there's a safety signal thermometer that keeps before you the exact temperature, and a removable shelf that allows you to have an extra wide compartment if you wish. And a Handi-Bin storage department, and a couple of Foodex drawers besides. It's a Sears, Roebuck and Company product and backed by them with a 5-year protection guarantee. So you couldn't ask for much more for the price, as far as we can see. And incidentally you can buy it for something like $5 down, and the same monthly . . . which may be of particular interest to the coming June brides who will have so many, many things to purchase for their new homes. The Boston store is out at 201 Brookline Avenue, with loads of parking space around the place. And that reminds us, this is the time of the year when they begin to go in for all kinds of plants and shrubbery to go around your place. The usual Sears' prices, too. Meaning good!

These Portable Closets Are Handy

Do you, like umpteen other women in this land, have trouble finding closet space enough for all the things you want to put away in the spring? And the fall, too? Then perhaps you'd like to acquaint yourself with some of these E-Z-Do chests and closets that Jordan Marsh has up in their household department. Because, while they're inexpensive, they'll hold a lot of stuff. Blankets and clothes and linens, and things like that. Two dollars and ninety-eight cents buys the big twin-twin-action Rol-A-Dor that stands up straight and has an upper and a lower part so that you can keep your clothes hung up in the upper part, and your shoes and blankets and flat wear laid away nicely in the bottom part. Two doors fix everything up as far as getting at things is concerned. Then there's the big papa bear size in the same thing for $3.98. Their DeLuxe Slide-a-way chest for $1.39 will roll under the bed if you like, out of the way, and it's pretty strong. The big size in this type is $1.69, but it'll have to stand off by itself. Because it won't slide under anything that we know of. Of heavy fibre board, with much reinforcement.

P. S. The woman who likes fashions that have been designed with the purpose of making them look more slender, can perhaps find what she wants at MacDonnell's . . . for they specialize in this sort of thing, and make no bones about it. And sizes go way up to 52, too. The prices are reasonable, too. That is, you don't pay any extra for this specialized designing. At the moment they're having a special on those Lady Favorite slips of theirs. For $1.59 now. The built-up shoulders are nice; especially if you can't stand having shoulder straps drop down on you (and who can?). Coats, too, may be had. At 35 Temple Place; which is right in the shopping district.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.)

City Buys In at Tax Auction

City Collector, Merritt Thompson, sat in his office at City Hall this morning and read aloud for two minutes. Few were around to listen.

The gist of his remarks was that the City was taking certain properties described in the pages of the City Record of April 6 on which 1938 real estate taxes and 1936 water bills are delinquent. The curious procedure constituted an auction without bidders—for no outside party is allowed by the City to take the property.

It's been that way since 1933, with one exception shortly after Mayor Tobin took office. Before 1933 the City used to hold real auctions and private parties bid for the right to pay the taxes and thus gain title to the delinquent properties. But abuses sprung up, and the City ruled that only the City, the owner, or persons holding a lien or mortgage on the property could take part in the procedure. The practice of reading the general descriptions aloud, as in the days of the auction, has continued.

The City advertised, on April 6, 3,536 pieces of property on which there were delinquent taxes and assessments aggregating $811,087.56. In addition, another list with taxes totalling $51,541.86 was not advertised, because the owners had arranged to pay on the installment plan.

Since then about $300,000 has been paid, leaving roughly $500,000 of the advertised properties still delinquent. It was a description of these 2,500 odd properties that was referred to this morning.

The City will make up "tax title deeds" for these properties within the next few weeks, and then record them at the Register of Deeds. There they will rest for two years, during which time they constitute a lien on the property. At any time during this period the owner may redeem his property by paying the recording fee, the advertising expenses, interest and the tax itself.

Bar Association Records Are Found

Members of the bar, court justices and students of law are hailing with considerable satisfaction the finding by WPA Historical Records Survey workers of the first records of "Association of Members of the Massachusetts Bar," in an abandoned heap of books and documents in the basement of the Suffolk County Courthouse in Boston.

The records, handwritten and dated in 1849, are contained in a single volume, quarto bound, stamped in gold, with blind tooling. They include announcement of the calling of the first organization meeting, as well as records of the first three meetings, purposes of the association, articles of organization, and nomination of officers.

So large was the attendance at the initial meeting that it was found necessary to hold the session in the Circuit Court room, a perusal of the volume discloses. The purposes of the organization, records show, were "to keep a vigilant watch over the professional conduct of the Bar and take care that no member shall injure the community and bring reproach on his profession, by any breach of official trust; to raise the standard of professional education; and to promote good fellowship and kind feelings among the members of the profession throughout the Commonwealth." Land Court and apply for a clear title to the property. After that, the City will own the property outright.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Thursday, April 25

12:45 WMEX 1500kc

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

Christian Science Program

For Thursday, April 25

1:30 p. m.—WORL. Devotional program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

5:30 p. m.—Basic English Lectures

6:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."

7:00 p. m.—"Young Men at Work," a program by the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce.

7:30 p. m.—Round Table on American Public Policy (transcribed).

8:00 p. m.—"Rambles in Literature," A. Bertram de Mille.

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.12mc-19.8m)

8:45 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

Today on Short Waves

Berlin—5:30 p. m.—"Through Woman's Eyes." DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.

Budapest—6:35 p. m.—Harp Recital, HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Moscow—7 p. m.—Broadcast in English, RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

London—7:30 p. m.—Full News Bulletin, GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Eindhoven—8:45 p. m.—Transmission to South-Eastern U. S. A., PCJ, 9.59 meg., 31.2 m.

Paris—9:15 p. m.—Radio Sketches, TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Political Cabaret, DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.

Rome—10 p. m.—News Bulletins in English, 2RO2, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.

London—11:30 p. m.—Talk: "Matters of Moment." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English, TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

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Citizenship Training a Topic As School Principals Confer

The conduct of the child in school, which is interpreted in modern American education as "citizenship," is destined to improve considerably if the new method adopted by the Springfield High School is an example.

More than 95 per cent of a pupil enrollment of 800 at the West Springfield High School have voted in favor of a two-year-old experiment with detailed correction slips, Norval B. Spinney, Principal, reported in an address today to the more than 100 Junior High School principals attending the three-day, nineteenth Annual Conference of Senior and Junior High School Principals sponsored by the Massachusetts Department of Education at the Framingham State Teachers College at Framingham, Mass.

"Definite trends in improved behavior of pupils have been noted by the faculty and parents since the experiment was started two years ago," Mr. Spinney declared. "Pupils are conscious of what they should and should not do."

Small slips have been printed for use by teachers, Mr. Spinney explained. These slips are handed to a pupil guilty of misconduct. The pupil fills out the slip and checks which of 23 bad behavior traits he has revealed. Later the slips are recorded for report cards. Common behavior faults of high school pupils were mentioned by the speaker: failure to secure permission to communicate with classmates; failure to be orderly; lack of preparation for class work; not keeping appointments with teachers; not securing permission to be absent from classes. All show traits of bad citizenship, he said.

Working on the belief that conduct results in habit and habits influence citizenship, the Springfield educator discussed, "Subjective vs. Objective Rating in Citizenship," as one of five field reports for junior high school principals. A similar session for senior high school principals was conducted at the same time featuring 10 reports.

The work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation was described by Maj. W. H. Drane Lester, Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover, who addressed the joint session of Principals and Massachusetts Deans of Girls.

Main features of this afternoon's program include "The Massachusetts State Youth Survey"; "Your Job and Mine," by Judge Frankland W. L. Miles of Roxbury District Court.

Walter F. Downey, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education, will preside at tonight's session, which will feature a forum discussion of "Education for the Preservation of Democracy." Speaking at the forum will be Principals: Wilfred H. Ringer, Brookline High School; James A. Chalmers, Fitchburg High School; Joseph L. Powers, Boston Public Latin School; William R. Mackintosh, New Bedford Vocational School.

R. I. Police Study Decision

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 24 (AP) — Rhode Island enforcement officers today were studying a State Supreme Court decision which apparently outlaws the police practice of arresting persons on suspicion without a warrant, holding them as long as 24 hours for questioning and then releasing them.

The decision was handed down yesterday, ruling for the first time on the section of the statute under which the police have acted.

The Court held that the section permitting police to discharge a suspect from custody at any time within 24 hours if the arresting officer satisfies himself there is no ground for a criminal complaint, applies only in a limited number of specified instances.

Arresting officers otherwise are not exempted from the common-law obligation of taking the arrested person before "a magistrate" without unnecessary delay, the Court ruled.

The interpretation, expected to drastically affect police practice, was given as the Court granted a new trial to Morris Kominsky, of this city, 1938 Communist candidate for Governor, in the $2,000 false arrest suit he brought against a Woonsocket police inspector.

A lower court had decided against Mr. Kominsky, who alleged he was unlawfully held an hour and a half at Woonsocket Police headquarters before being released.

'Draft-Dodger' Issue Raised

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP)— Asa S. Bloomer of Rutland, Vt., today opposed President Roosevelt's nomination of James P. Leamy, a fellow townsman, to the United States District Court in Vermont on the ground he was a "draft dodger."

Mr. Broomer's opposition was voiced at a hearing of a Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on the Leamy nomination.

The former Vermont Commander of the American Legion said his opposition was based "primarily on Leamy's service record."

Mr. Leamy, Referee in Bankruptcy, "evaded service by claiming exemption for a dependent mother," Mr. Bloomer said. The witness contended that she had been left $10,828 after her husband's passing in 1916.

"I object because of the methods used to evade service at the time," Mr. Bloomer declared.

At the time, he continued, "Leamy was recognized as one who attempted and succeeded in evading service and was known as a draft dodger."

After false reports of armistice on Nov. 7, 1918, Mr. Bloomer asserted, Mr. Leamy applied for a commission.

"That was another very definite example that he would wait until after the end of the war to offer his services."

Perry Named

Continued from Page 1

Board of Incorporators of the Belmont Savings Bank. His home is in Belmont, Mass.

Mr. Husband was appointed Commissioner of Banks by former Gov. Charles F. Hurley in 1937. The failure of the Governor to reappoint Mr. Husband continues the present administration's practice of retiring officials appointed by former Governors Hurley and Curley.

Unlike the ousters of Public Works Commissioner William F. Callahan and Education Commissioner James G. Reardon by the Governor, his failure to reappoint Mr. Husband was not accompanied by any charges concerning the conduct of his office.

The Governor also sent to the Council today the appointment of Augustus Loschi of South Boston as Special Justice of the East Boston District Court to succeed the late Patrick J. Lane. Mr. Loschi attended the Boston English High School and is a graduate of Harvard University and Boston University Law School.

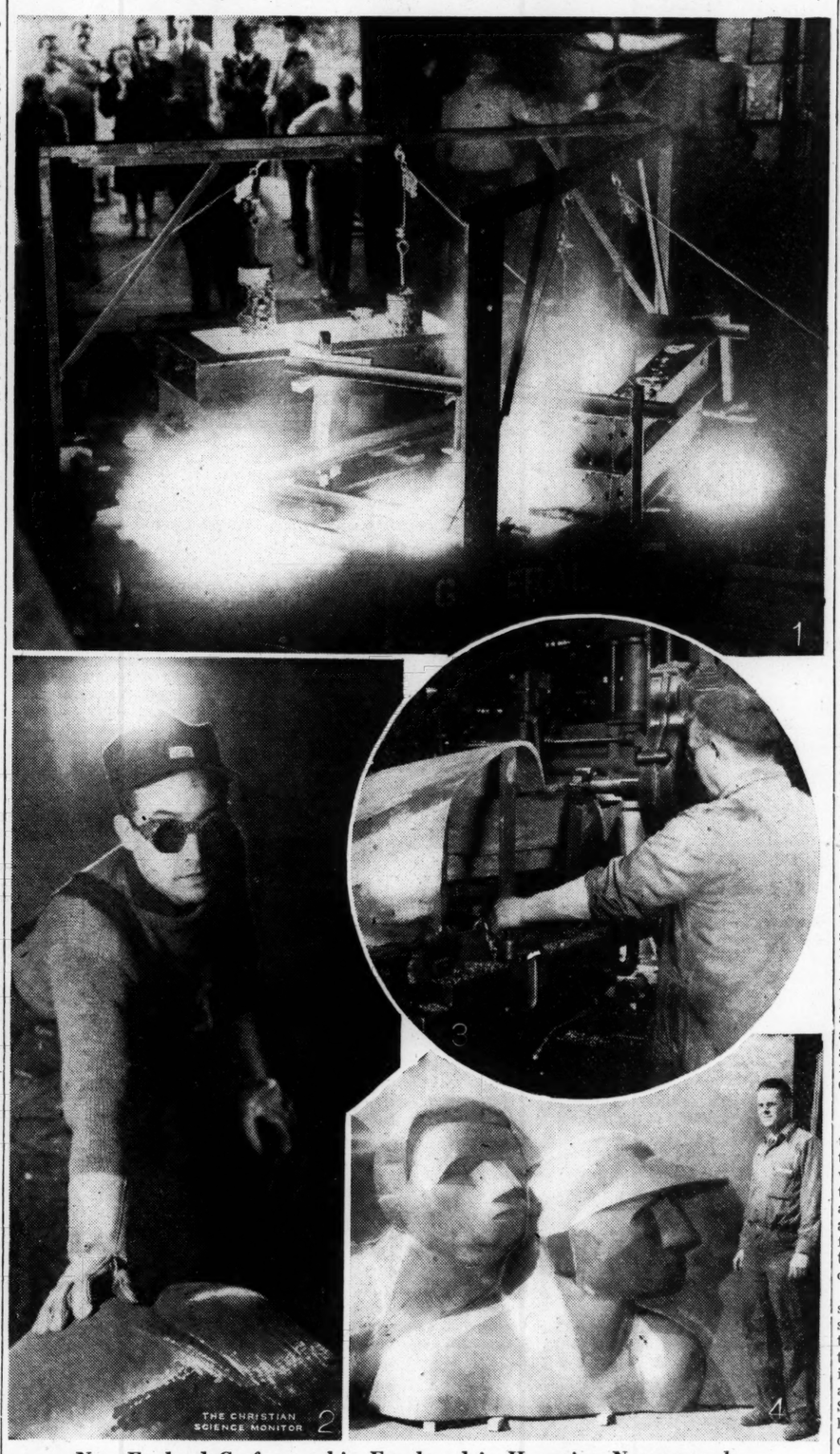
The Council also approved today all of last week's appointments, including that of John P. Buckley as a member of the State Alcohol Beverage Commission.

Runnells' Deposit Boxes Examined

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 24 (AP)—Listing of contents in three safe deposit boxes rented by resigned State Controller William A. Runnells, facing a charge of embezzling $22,000 in State funds, was begun today by the State's legal staff and counsel for the former Controller.

The move was made by agreement of counsel after a private conference with Supreme Court Justice James H. Hudson who ruled that, after the examination of the boxes, the listings and keys must be deposited with him pending filing of an equity bill by the State to recover the contents.

Freedom of Press Endures in Steel



New England Craftsmanship Employed in Honoring Newspaperdom

Cast in nine sections in the General Alloys Company plant in Boston, a 10,000-ton stainless steel plaque will symbolize the American press on the facade of the Associated Press Building at Rockefeller Center, New York. (1) Plugs in special basin mold, filled with molten stainless steel, and casting made in one second. (2) Isamu Noguchi, the sculptor, personally finishing a section of the plaque with high power 15,000 R. P. M. grinder. (3) Milling edge of a section to 2/1,000 of an inch for fitting into plaque. This is the first piece of sculpture ever joined by machining to line and assembled in this manner. (4) Top center section of plaque rough-ground for inspection.

Train Times Regulated To Daylight Plan

New train schedules are announced coincident with daylight saving time, starting next Sunday.

Five minutes earlier departure for the "Pine Tree Limited," for Portland and Bangor, and a one hour faster schedule between Chicago and Boston of the "Minute Man," are among the changes on the Boston & Maine Railroad.

Earlier start for the "Pine Tree Limited" is temporary, and due to the new bridge going in over the Piscataqua River at Portsmouth, N. H. The "Pine Tree" will be routed over the Western Division, stopping at Dover. When the train is able to resume its regular route via Portsmouth, it will go back to the normal 4:30 p. m. schedule.

Numerous changes will be made on the Boston & Albany Railroad line between Boston and Riverside, if the Public Utilities Commission permits a proposed schedule filed by the railroad.

More than 20 trains on off-hours would be taken out altogether, if the railroad's petition is granted, although some of these cancellations would be replaced, according to the new time-table, by service that would approximate the halfway point between two canceled trains.

The petition was filed with the State on April 2, and a public statement concerning it is expected soon, railroad officials announced.

Commencing June 24, schedules show that the "Flying Yankee" will make additional stops at Belgrade and Oakland, Me. Extra stops at Kennebunk on Thursday and Friday will be made on the "Yankee's" night trip beginning June 20.

The streamlined "Flying Yankee" will continue on the Maine run only next Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, after which it will be replaced for the summer months by a steam-propelled, air-conditioned train, with de luxe coaches and dining car.

Gillis Resigns

Joseph H. Gillis of Boston announced his resignation today as State Adjutant of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, according to the Associated Press. His resignation came after a dispute between the national organization and a number of state units.

Ten Thousand Tons of Steel Sculptured as Press Symbol

Ten thousand tons of shining stainless steel will, after its unveiling on April 29, stand above the entrance to the Associated Press Building at Rockefeller Center as a permanent emblem of the American free press.

This heroic sculpture depicting newsmen in action, the first to be cast in stainless steel, was designed by the American-born Japanese sculptor Isamu Noguchi, a pioneer in this new medium. He was selected as a result of a contest sponsored in 1938 by the Rockefellers and the Associated Press to find a design which would vibrantly symbolize the American press.

The mammoth 18' by 24' bas-relief plaque of "eternally" bright super-stainless steel is said to have outstanding significance in many fields. Not only is it an unparalleled accomplishment in sculpture, but it is hailed by many as the outstanding achievement of the decade in American foundry practice. Architecturally, it marks the introduction of fully molded forms in light-reflecting materials into a field almost exclusively dominated by light-absorbing materials relying on shadow for contrast.

Described as Masterpiece

Described as a study in pure logic made with a penetrating insight into the very essence of journalism, the relief depicts five figures—newsmen with the tools of their trade, the telephone, the pencil and pad, the teletype, and camera. Police reporters, the technical editors and art editors, in fact all men of the press and leaders in other fields who have viewed it have pronounced the relief a masterpiece of sculpture and symbolism.

The task of casting bas-relief was undertaken by the General Alloys Company, of Boston. H. H. Harris, the company's President, pioneered with the artist in the use of stainless steel for sculpture as early as 1932.

The pattern from which the cast was made was a full size plaster model enlarged by Isamu Noguchi from the original quarter-size model which won him the Rockefeller award. He had considerable difficulty in finding a studio in New York large enough to house the model and, in fact, had to finish it minus one corner in order to fit the roof of his studio. This full size plaster model or pattern was shipped to Boston in three six-wheel moving vans insured for $25,000.

'Bath Tub' Devices Used

Mr. Harris in describing the difficulties of casting such a piece said, "When the Rockefellers and the Associated Press were so progressive as to agree to the execution of the panel in stainless steel there were many who said it could not be done. We thought it could."

One of the principal obstacles, he explained, was that the metal, described as the only one, aside from gold and platinum, that "will not foul its own face," must be poured at such terrific heat that it would destroy ordinary sand molds.

"We solved this problem," Mr. Harris said, "by rigging up a couple of bath tub arrangements on top of our mold, and then building into each mold a whole network of channels that would carry the metal quickly and evenly over the whole surface. The bath tubs were fitted with big plugs that could be pulled out simultaneously and in one explosive second the casting is completed. The action is so fast that there is not time for the mold to be destroyed."

Opera Fund Drive Opens in Boston

The Metropolitan Opera Fund Campaign to raise $1,000,000 by May 31 is being aided in Boston by a local office which opened today at the Ritz Carlton Hotel. About $130,000 remains to be raised if the goal is to be realized.

The Boston Division of the Opera Fund Campaign is headed by H. Wendell Endicott, president of the Boston Opera Association, and Mrs. Anita Davis-Chase is division director. This marks the first organized effort by members of the Boston community to aid the cause of opera in America.

Those desiring to contribute to the fund, which will allow the Metropolitan Opera Company to continue, are requested to send or bring donations to the local headquarters. It has been pointed out that unlike European opera companies the Metropolitan is not subsidized by the Government and therefore depends upon public support for its maintenance, as do other cultural institutions in this country.

Representatives from Boston's mercantile, financial, and musical groups will comprise the general committee to be announced shortly.

End to Police Clashes With Pickets Seen

"Police interference with peaceful picketing in Massachusetts cities and towns will be completely wiped out by this week's decision of the United States Supreme Court legalizing picketing—if policemen read Supreme Court decisions," commented Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, today.

"Our State law already gives organized labor the right to peaceful persuasion," added Mr. Taylor in explanation. "We have always proceeded on the premise that we had the right to picket. That has long been established in Massachusetts, except in the single instance remaining of picketing for the purpose of obtaining a closed shop.

"The State courts deny labor the privilege of picketing for that objective. But in strikes involving wages, hours and working conditions, we can picket, and the United States Supreme Court this week simply reaffirms that right.

Loitering Charge

"However, we find that occasionally a police sergeant in a smaller community will interfere with picketing on the basis of a local ordinance against loitering passed 50 or 75 years ago. By misinterpreting the ordinance, the local police will then construe picketing as loitering and forbid strikers from walking slowly in front of an establishment.

"That throws the burden on us, for we then have to go to court to clear up the law on picketing.

"To eliminate this annoyance once and for all, we introduced a bill in the last Legislature called the 'peaceful persuasion act,' designed to emphasize the laws already on the statute books.

"Besides reaffirming the right of labor to strike and picket, the bill proposed to work it out at one stroke that none of the 352 towns and cities of Massachusetts would again attempt to enforce its loitering law against labor during an industrial dispute.

Littering Streets

"The bill also sought to shut out the invoking of ordinances against the littering of streets to interfere with strikes. Such ordinances used to be so employed more than they are today, but were ruled out by a State Supreme Court decision a few years ago. Still there remains the chance of a uniformed police officer misapplying them.

"If this bill had been passed instead of being killed, it would have saved labor the bother of having to take up cases of unwarranted interruption with legitimate picketing one at a time whenever they arise. Despite the United States Supreme Court decision just handed down, I think the bill I offered last year continues to be needed, so as to prevent local officials from resorting to legal technicalities in any mistaken effort to hamper legal picketing.

"Because of the well defined character of the State law on picketing, there have been no new local ordinances which we have had to contest. Our difficulties have commonly come from loose interpretation of old ones."

Perkins Group In Play Tonight

Fourteen upperclass boys at Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind, assisted by three young women teachers, are to present Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" in the auditorium at the school in Watertown, Mass., tonight and Friday evening, under the direction of Miss Claudia Potter, teacher of dramatics. The cast has been preparing all through the winter, and the intricate parts of this play have been thoroughly mastered by the blind actors.

Assisting the cast will be Andrea Caroselli, a graduate student in the music department, who will play the organ between acts; Edward W Jenkins, graduate of Perkins and now a teacher in the music department, who will play the accompaniments, and Sidney B. Durfee, another Perkins graduate and instructor in piano tuning, who will give the harpsichord effects.

The play presented annually by the boys of Perkins is planned as a means of earning money for the support of the athletic association and as a channel of English training and the building of poise so essential to the blind.

Needham Tax Rate Reduced 80 Cents

Reduction of 80 cents in the Needham, Mass., tax rate was announced by Arthur Godfrey, Chairman of the Assessors today.

The new rate is $27.80 per $1,000 of valuation. This is the lowest tax rate since early in the depression.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 24 The Springfield tax rate was announced today as unchanged from last year, at $35.40, conditional on the obtaining of a $100,000 relief loan.

New Transmitter at Hull To Improve WBZ Reception

Vastly improved reception of the programs of Station WBZ and the Blue Network of the National Broadcasting Company may be expected in approximately 45 days when the new Westinghouse transmitter now being completed at Hull goes on the air.

A satisfying degree of progress has been achieved at the Hull location in the bay side section of Kenberma. The transmitter building, a low, attractive cottage of Cape Cod design, is virtually completed. Actual transmitter installation will proceed in a few days, according to Dwight A. Myer, Chief Plant Engineer of WBZ, a task that will be finished rapidly inasmuch as most of the equipment will be in an assembled condition upon arrival.

Erection of Masts

In the broad tidal flat in back of the transmitter building one of the two 500-foot masts is 50 per cent erected and will be finished in a few days. Erection of the other mast will proceed rapidly inasmuch as many of the steel mast sections are lying around ready to be installed.

The transmitter building is designed as a showplace and Westinghouse officials have arranged the station layout as an attraction to visitors. As prospective visitors enter the transmitter building they will see on the left the 50,000-watt transmitter of Station WBZ, proceeding around the visitors' enclosure, and in the rear of the transmitter house, will be located the frequency modulation transmitter which Station WBZ will operate experimentally; to the right will be the transmitter of WBOS, short wave adjunct of WBZ, which will operate with 50,000-kilowatts power.

The visitors' passageway will encircle a soundproofed control room which will receive the programs from the Hotel Bradford studios of WBZ in Boston and from the NBC networks and transfer them to the station apparatus.

A Boston Station

With the commencement of operation the Hull transmitter will make Station WBZ a truly Boston station. The present Millis transmitter was originally designed to serve Boston, Providence and Worcester. The Hull station will transmit a maximum signal in the Boston area though it is also designed to do a rather complete job of providing reception of WBZ over most of New England. One of the masts will be a so-called "reflector" mast which will suppress the signal in a seaward direction so that while vessels will receive an adequate signal most of it will travel inland.

Voting Machines in Brookline

Voting machines tried out in Brookline, Mass., last month have won the overwhelming approval of those who used them, according to Town Clerk Arthur J. Shinners. After the town election Mr. Shinners sent a questionnaire to those who used the machines for the first time.

Eight hundred and thirty-one cards were returned and of that number 792 voters gave their approval, Mr. Shinners stated.

The voters returning cards endorsing the machines included bank executives, school teachers, laborers, carpenters, physicians, dentists, painters and waiters. A reply from one of the thirty-nine opposed to the machines stated that the machines were in the experimental stage. They have been in use elsewhere since 1896 and machines purchased at that time are still in service.

It is pointed out by Mr. Shinners that more voters voted in the town election in Precinct Six than in recent years. It had been said that the voters would stay away out 69 per cent of the total vote was cast and was much larger than the average total.

The election officers in Precinct Six, where the mechanical ballot is used this year, will be given further instructions at a meeting to be held Thursday night. The machine will be set up for the Presidential preference primary April 30. The only difference in procedure between elections and primaries is that in the latter, the voter receives a ticket of the party in which he is enrolled as he enters the polling place, and then the operator at the machine sets the party lever, and the voter is restricted in voting for that party, as would be the case with the paper ballot. This same procedure will follow at the September primary.

At the Presidential preference primary, Mr. Shinners advises voters in Precinct Six that a machine will be set up in the corridor of the Pierce primary school where any instructions may be given prior to voting. Mr. Shinners requested that the voters look at this demonstrating machine before voting. It will be set up on primary day.

Around the Corner—

Goat on the Wing—There is a No Man's Land in Massachusetts, and recently No Man's Land got its goat.

No Man's Land is a Vineyard Sound island. Its new resident of the genus Capra is named Nina.

It all came about through an appeal the caretakers made for fresh milk. A cow would be too bulky in a plane, and the contour of the island prevents the docking of boats big enough to carry animals.

Nina's Toggenburgian ancestors have nothing on Nina now when it comes to climbing high. For Nina has had a ride in a plane.

* * *

Pipe Adventure—Four blocks of water mains, with youth — not water—flowing through their interiors!—On Tremont Street, in the vicinity of Upton Street, the huge containers, which are to become part of Boston's water supply system, have been taken over by the children of the neighborhood. From early morning until sometimes late at night, there is a constant stream of youthful adventurers through the darkened recesses of the mains, which—with a little imagination—become not water pipes, but subways, caves, houses and mines.

* * *

"What Hook?"—A Watertown patrolman, not long ago, made a dash for the nearest fire alarm box when he saw flames in a rubber concern's building. A man was standing nonchalantly by the box—the door of which was open.

"Did you ring in an alarm?" the officer asked.

"Sure," replied the man.

There was a lengthy pause—during which no fire engines appeared on the scene and the conflagration got well under way.

At last the policeman was impelled to ask again—"Are you sure you pulled the hook?"

"What hook?" was the response from the bystander — who explained that he thought the mere opening of the alarm door did the trick.

Secretaries are smart!

★

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★

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Three Biographical Films in Prospect for Week—Choral Concert

Lincoln, Edison, and Verdi Subjects of New Movies

There is biographical tinge to the list of films announced to open at Boston movie theaters during the second half of the week. At the Fine Arts, for instance, "The Life of Giuseppe Verdi" will be on the screen beginning today. At the Keith Memorial, "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," deriving from Robert E. Sherwood's play of the same name, heads the bill starting Thursday. The State and Orpheum, beginning tomorrow, will be showing "Young Tom Edison," with Mickey Rooney in the role of Edison.

The Metropolitan, however, will be outside the biographical fold. Its program, starting Thursday, will have for chief item a film version of "My Son, My Son!" The Paramount and Fenway, beginning tomorrow, will show "The Grapes of Wrath" and "The Farmer's Daughter," both previously at the Metropolitan.

* * *

'Verdi' With Music

"The Life of Giuseppe Verdi," the incoming film at the Fine Arts, was made in Italy with a cast that includes Fosco Giachetti as Verdi and Gaby Morlay as Giuseppina Strepponi. Beniamino Gigli, the operatic tenor, is heard in some of the music, of which, according to advance information, there is an abundance.

Among the selections, it seems, are arias from "Aïda," "Rigoletto," "Traviata," "Otello," "Oberto," "Trovatore," "Nabucco," and "Don Carlos." More than a hundred members of the Teatro Reale dell' Opera, it is said, aided in the making of the film. Musical direction is credited to Tullio Serafin.

* * *

Massey and Lincoln

Raymond Massey heads the cast of the screen version of "Abe Lincoln in Illinois" as he did in the original play. Ruth Gordon now has the role of Mary Todd. Among the other players are Gene Lockhart, Mary Howard, Dorothy Tree, Harvey Stephens, Minor Watson, and Alan Baxter. The picture was directed by John Cromwell. The account on the screen begins with Lincoln as a young man about to leave his home to aid in poling a flatboat of hogs down the Sangamon River; and, like the play, it ends with his departure for Washington as President-elect.

The companion film on the program at the Keith Memorial will be "Free, Blonde, and 21," with a story about the complications of the residents at a metropolitan hotel for women. The cast includes Lynn Bari, Mary Beth Hughes, Joan Davis, and Henry Wilcoxon.

Also on the program will be a new Disney film, "Officer Duck," and another "Information Please" film, with Gene Tunney as guest.

* * *

Rooney and Edison

"Young Tom Edison" is the first of two films about the inventor. It will be followed sometime later by "Edison the Man," with Spencer Tracy in the role. But for the present, Mickey Rooney is to be seen as the youthful Edison. Fay Bainter does Mrs. Edison; George Bancroft, Mr. Edison; Virginia Weidler, Tom's sister; and Eugene Pallette, Eily Malyon, Bobby Jordan, Lloyd Corrigan, J. M. Kerrigan, and Victor Kilian are among the others in the cast.

The second feature on the bill at the State and Orpheum will be "Two Girls on Broadway." It is described as a dramatic film with a musical background. Lana Turner, George Murphy, and Joan Blondell head the cast.

* * *

'My Son, My Son!'

Brian Aherne, Madeleine Carroll, and Louis Hayward head the cast of "My Son, My Son," brought to the screen by Edward Small from the novel by Howard Spring. Charles Vidor directed from a screen play by Lenore Coffee. Among the players are Laraine Day, Henry Hull, Josephine Hutchinson, Sophie Stewart, and Bruce Lester.

The companion feature will be another in the Jones Family series, this one entitled "On Their Own," relating adventures on a trip to California. In the cast are Spring Byington, Ken Howell, George Ernest, June Carlson, Florence Roberts, and Billy Mahan.

* * *

At the Exeter

Films at the Exeter through today will be "Northwest Passage," with Spencer Tracy and Robert Young, and "Seventeen," with Jackie Cooper and Betty Field. Beginning Thursday and continuing through the rest of the week the pictures will be "Of Mice and Men," with Burgess Meredith and Betty Field, and "Honeymoon Deferred," with Margaret Lindsay.

* * *

At South Station

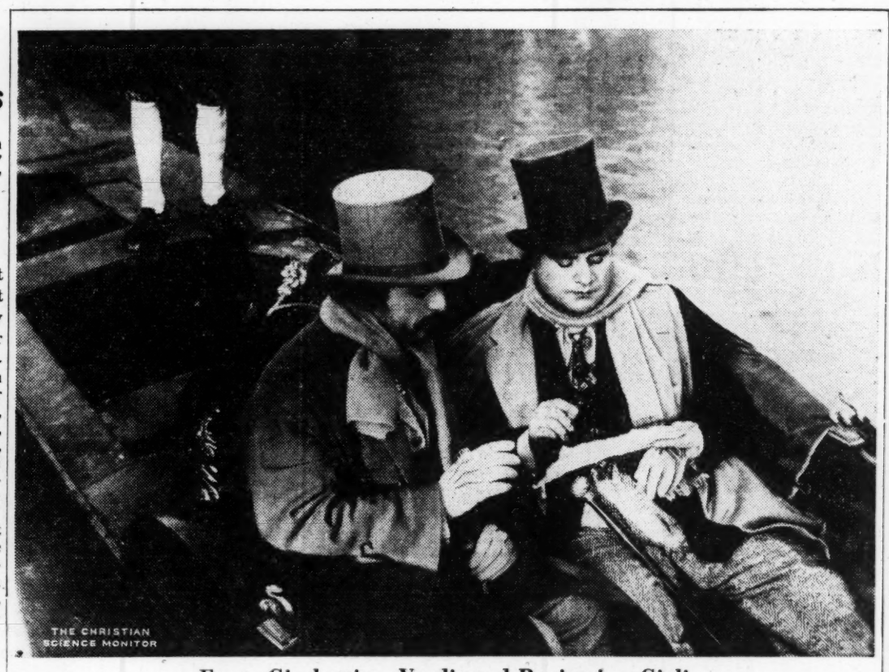
Beginning Friday the bill of short features at the South Station will include the March of Time issue on American youth; "Travel to Haiti"; John Nesbitt's "Mark Carleton"; "Trout Fishing"; two color cartoons; newsreels; Laurel and Hardy and "Our Gang" comedies; fashion forecast in Technicolor, and "Popular Science."

* * *

'Torpedo Raider'

Starting Friday, the Keith Boston will have another combination of vaudeville and films. On the screen will be "Torpedo Raider" with Barry Mackay and Betty Balfour in the chief roles. This film is said to have been made with the co-operation of the British Admiralty. The second picture will be another Hopalong Cassidy story, "The Showdown."

The vaudeville bill will include Al Bernie, impersonator; Cappy Barra Harmonica Ensemble; Demay, Moore, and Martin, described as sophisticates of satire; and Novak Sisters, in gymnastics.



Fosco Giachetti as Verdi, and Beniamino Gigli

In "The Life of Verdi," Italian film opening today at the Fine Arts.

The People's Choral Union

The People's Choral Union, under the baton of Stanley Hassell, gave its annual concert in Jordan Hall last night, assisted by the Pro Arte Symphony Orchestra (Paul L. Bauguss, conductor). The soloists were Harry Newcombe, baritone; Sheldon Rotenberg, violinist; and Harold Schwab, organist. Mr. Schwab also accompanied Mr. Newcombe in songs with piano.

This group dates back to the days of Dr. Frank Damrosch and his conducting of what was then known as the People's Singing Classes, held in the old Music Hall 43 years ago. A program note revealed that an estimated 12,000 persons had taken advantage of the opportunity offered by these choral meetings for acquaintance with the masterpieces of choral literature. Through the years since the first rehearsal in Bumstead Hall, the People's Choral Union has given an excellent example of what a fixed purpose may accomplish.

* * *

The Choral Union is composed almost entirely of untrained voices. This makes its achievements somewhat out of the ordinary and precludes too serious consideration of its shortcomings. Tone quality and color are not conspicuously good, yet on occasion there is promise of what might be done by way of repairing the rough edges of tone production. Attacks are commendably precise, and releases are neatly accomplished. Although nuance was largely absent from the opening Bach item, "Now Let Every Tongue Adore Thee," there was evidence of good breath control in all four choirs.

* * *

Excerpts from Mendelssohn's "Elijah" included, among others, the chorus, "Behold God the Lord Passed By." The clearness in diction was of equal worth with the meritorious fleetness in tempo. Mr. Newcombe furnished the solo items, comprising "Is Not His Word Like A Fire" and "It Is Enough." Further choral items included the "Chorus of Homage" by Gericke, Mozart's "Ave Verum"; Arcadelt's "Ave Maria," and Chadwick's "Land of Our Hearts."

Mr. Newcombe also sang the aria "Nemica della Patria" from Giordano's "Andrea Chénier" and a pair of curiously misplaced songs by Stephen Foster. The singer's intonation was uneven, and his disconcerting mannerism in tone production placed him under a handicap. His best work of the evening came in Geoffry O'Hara's poignant song, "Guns."

* * *

Mr. Sheldon was heard in Chausson's "Poème," conducted by Mr. Bauguss. The soloist did a creditable piece of work, but the orchestra was beyond its depth.

The most rewarding performance of the evening was Mr. Schwab's playing of the Guilmant Symphony No. 1 for organ and orchestra, with Mr. Bauguss conducting. The entire work was played with authority by soloist and orchestra alike. There was bite and brilliance in solo instrument and accompaniment. It was a performance which merited the enthusiasm of the audience. The program was too long, but Mr. Hassell can easily avoid this defect in the future. G. M. S.

© Harris & Ewing

Charles Wakefield Cadman

Soloist in compositions of his own at the concert of the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra, Thursday evening, in Jordan Hall.

In Boston Art Galleries

By Dorothy Adlow

Water colors by Henry Holt are to be shown through May 4 at Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street.

Most of the aquarelles portray views of Nassau. A few, and they seem the best to us, depict scenes of Vermont, where Mr. Holt lives. The manner of the artist is variable, sometimes turbulent, sometimes calculated. The unruly style may seem to be justified by some as a sort of expressionism, but expressionism has its regulations, too, although they may not seem obvious. As art practices approach the state of chaos, performers and critics must be watchful lest fundamentals be ignored entirely.

* * *

Robert C. Vose Galleries

Water colors and oils by Roy Mason, A. N. A., are shown at the Robert C. Vose Galleries in Copley Square. Mr. Mason is a resident of Batavia, N. Y. He was the recipient this year of the first prize of the New York Water Color Society.

The pictures are painted in a manner which might best be described as decorative impressionism. Mr. Mason does not articulate surfaces too clearly, but spreads color on with reference to general surface effect. The pictures are sometimes dramatic, and often picturesque.

* * *

At Junior League

At the Junior League, Zero Marlborough Street, the members' exhibition is being shown. The gallery and ballroom are installed with a variety of contributions of oils, water colors, sculptures, photographs, and handicrafts.

This annual display is an interesting revelation of talent. It also indicates one way in which women keep themselves occupied in hobbies or professions. From sheer numbers, we find that more women paint and model than ply the needle or tool leather or make jewelry. The forebears of many exhibitors were excellent embroiderers; in fact, they were probably the most creative artists in the land in their day. In the twentieth century, however, there is not much encouragement to work in handicraft, with the overbearing competition of the machine. The few who do work with their hands show an admirable determination. They get the feeling of essential discipline and adaptation of materials to design, or design to function which is lacking in the painted pictures.

Among the pictures are portraits and still-lifes and landscapes. Many come into the professional category and are shown at art galleries elsewhere in the city; others are made in the playful, relaxing spirit of a hobby.

* * *

Yvonne Twining

Pictures in oils by Yvonne Twining are shown at the Young Women's Christian Association on Stuart Street. They were painted under sponsorship of the WPA.

Miss Twining has cultivated a clear and graphic style for making portrayals of the streets, by-ways and roof-tops of Boston. Her hand is steady, her observation keen, her point of view that of a faithful recorder of fact. There are few in Boston who can match her in sheer reportorial talent. In their respective ways Allan R. Crite and Molly Luce are working in the same direction, but Miss Twining would probably be found to be the most impersonal of all. She paints the red brick façades, the cornices and chimneys, the vehicles, advertisements, children at play, pedestrians, in a watchful, cumulative fashion, thus summing up features of the city with complete simplicity. And yet for all her objectivity she does convey a personal touch in her well planned composition, in the orderly manner in which she adjusts the materials within the boundaries of the frame. Her landscapes do not record in precisely the same way, for she is tempted to be more selective, or more decorative when she paints trees and grassy stretches.

* * *

Twentieth Century Club

E. Donald Robb is showing water colors at the Twentieth Century Club through May 9.

The pictures encompass a variety of themes, from views of ancient Egyptian ruins to vistas of the New Hampshire countryside. There are articulate portrayals of Amiens, Rhiems, Chenonceaux, Mont St. Michel. The painter subordinates his imagination to the demands of the subject, and he makes a faithful depiction. When he turns to landscape, however, he exercises more freedom, endowing the material with a thoughtful poetry. His colors are subdued and his design clear. Outstanding water colors are "Mill from Echo Bridge, Newton Upper Falls," "Spring, Pawlet, Vermont," "Monadnock and Jaffrey," "Farm, Cornish, New Hampshire."

* * *

Yamanaka

There is an interesting exhibition at Yamanaka's on Boylston Street of colored wood-block prints by contemporary Japanese craftsmen, Yoshida and Hasui. Both print-makers follow fairly closely the tradition established nearly two centuries ago in this popular art. In its earlier days the colored wood-block print did not have the prestige it boasts today, for originally the pictures were produced in great quantity and sold very cheaply. With the passage of time the splendid artistic qualities of certain craftsmen became more and more evident. In the later decades of the nineteenth century French painters deliberately accepted ideas from the Japanese print-makers.

What is especially interesting in these prints by contemporaries is the fact that they show traces of European influence, while outwardly they follow the subjects and color scheme of their artistic forebears. There is, for example, less emphasis upon line and its effective handling in recording contours, space, and even atmospheric characteristics. Color and the grading of tones become more significant in the picture. More attention is paid to modeling, to achieving a portrayal of subjects in three-dimensional features. There is more realism in these recent prints; they seem closer to the world we know, and the world which artists of the Western world envisage.

Shown also are prints of "old masters" of the colored wood-block print, notably Hiroshige. The visitor has an opportunity to compare the new and old methods.

Mickey Rooney

In "The Young Tom Edison," film coming Thursday to the State and Orpheum

On Manhattan Screens

New York

The following are the new films to come to Manhattan screens this week:

Today

"Buck Benny Rides Again," with Jack Benny, Eddie (Rochester) Anderson, and others of the Benny radio program, at the Paramount.

"Two Girls on Broadway," with Joan Blondell, Lana Turner, and George Murphy, at Loew's Criterion.

Thursday

"Ma! He's Making Eyes at Me," with Constance Moore and Tom Brown, at the Palace. Plus second-run "Virginia City," with Errol Flynn, Miriam Hopkins, and Randolph Scott.

"Strange Cargo," with Clark Gable and Joan Crawford, at the Capitol.

"Piccoli Avventurieri" (Little Adventurers), at the Cinecitta.

Friday

"One Million B. C.," with Lon Chaney, Jr., and Carole Landis, at the Roxy.

* * *

"Rebecca" begins its fifth week at the Radio City Music Hall on Thursday. The Selznick film from Daphne DuMaurier's novel thus becomes the first motion picture "made with living actors" ever to have such a run at the Music Hall. "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" set the record. During the first four weeks of its run, "Rebecca" has been seen by an estimated 650,000 persons. The number will probably reach 750,000 by the end of the fifth week. In its seven-year history, the Music Hall has played 260 films. Of these, 20 had engagements of three weeks. Only "Snow White" and "Rebecca" have done better. England's Alfred Hitchcock directed the production in which Joan Fontaine, Laurence Olivier, Judith Anderson, Nigel Bruce, Reginald Denny, Gladys Cooper, Melville Cooper, Florence Bates, and C. Aubrey Smith appear.

* * *

Among other continuing attractions are the following:

"Gone With the Wind," at the Astor.

"The Baker's Wife," with Raimu, at the World.

"'Til We Meet Again," with George Brent and Merle Oberon, at the Strand.

"Harvest," at the Fifth Avenue Playhouse.

"Lights Out in Europe," at the Little Carnegie.

"The Life of Giuseppe Verdi," at the Fine Arts.

* * *

"Strike Up the Band" and "Old Lady 31" have gone into production at M-G-M. Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland have leading roles in the first production, which is under the direction of Busby Berkeley. Helen Broderick, Charles Coburn, Beulah Bondi, and Billie Burke are featured in "Old Lady 31," which Robert Sinclair is directing.

* * *

Jackie Cooper has been engaged for a role in "The Return of Frank James," in which Henry Fonda, Henry Hull, and Donald Meek have already been cast.

San Francisco Art Shows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

A trend toward conservatism is notable in San Francisco's art exhibits. Not that "modern" work is being set aside; it continues to be seen in quantity and, at its best, to be respected. But conservative attitudes that for a time were out of fashion are now again receiving their chance to prove they are worth while in their own right.

Representative of the trend is the coincidental appearance at two museums of exhibits by realistic American painters of the late nineteenth century. The De Young Museum is showing many still-lifes by the Philadelphian, William M. Harnett. At the San Francisco Museum is a smaller group of paintings by the San Franciscan, Henry Alexander.

Harnett's work excels not merely in its homely acuracy. It is always shrewdly composed. It is usually imaginative and tasteful in color. It expresses a valuable, rather provincial sobriety. And a certain non-metropolitan integrity is striking also in Alexander's best pictures. In his current show, an interior of a chemist's laboratory—sedate, detailed and intimately appealing—is much like an Alexander painting that was recently acquired by the New York Metropolitan Museum. A scene of Venice combines its clear, poised realism with personal mood and with glints of impressionistic brilliance. Alexander was much interested, too, in such Oriental themes as the ornate interiors of San Francisco's picturesque old Chinatown.

* * *

Six Southern California painters, at the Gump Gallery, meantime have been exemplifying another type of conservatism. In different ways they are romantics, who tell glowingly their poetic teelings in the presence of nature's beauty. Ralph Holmes, among them, achieves especially powerful and attractive effect. Emil Kosa, Jr., gives a moody energy to two seascapes. Boat scenes are the principal topic of Arthur Beaumont's exuberant water colors. The play of light and shadow and hilly contours is studied by Clyde Scott. The sextet is completed by paler lyric scenes of William Griffith and several rather literal landscape schemes of Richard Taggart.

On the occasion of his winning of the local $900 James D. Phelan Award in Art, young Tom E. Lewis has had a sharply personal display of paintings at the San Francisco Museum. His flower studies intermingle colors with a bold freedom. Likewise his landscapes have dynamic variety and expressiveness. A smoother, subtler distillation of feeling is achieved in his best portraits. He is doing better work from year to year.

Two generations and three quite different styles have been assembled in an interesting exhibit of three members of a family at the Graves Gallery. H. Melville Fisher, who lately returned here from many years in France, proves to be a veteran Impressionist of pronounced individuality and authority. His brother, the late Harrison Fisher, is seen in remarkably adroit water color originals of his famous and popular magazine cover girls of the early century. And their father, Hugo Fisher, relates to the Barbizon landscape school.

* * *

Although color etchings have for some time suffered a decline in artistic prestige, their potential dignity is demonstrated with extraordinary skill, maturity of means, and delicacy of taste in plates that the Viennese-American, Max Pollak, has been showing at the Palace of the Legion of Honor. His subjects are usually regional scenes, but he does sympathetic, expert portraits, too.

Water colorists have exhibited lately in a number of one-man shows, print makers in a number of group shows. DeWitt Peters' water colors, at the Courvoisier Gallery, have been distinguished by a well-formed fresnness and spontaneity. His Mexican pictures are more freely impressionistic than some earlier American scenes. Both types of his work—and also his vigorous still-lifes—have keen character. . . . At the San Francisco Museum, Dong Kingman recently showed another batch of his zestful studies of the San Francisco scene and other landscapes. . . . The local scene was also the theme of pleasing washes by Morris Wortman (Paul Elder Gallery). . . . Wash drawings by H. Oliver Albright (San Francisco Museum) sketched the crowded trees and towering heights of Yosemite.

It is impossible to report in detail the De Young Museum's display of 50 prints by latter-day Parisians or the San Francisco Museum's popular-priced contemporary American prints or the De Young Museum's 100 selected prints of the American Society of Etchers. Suffice it to say that all three groups drew upon many of the best known print makers of their respective schools, and the Parisian group, lent by Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., not only was uncommonly choice but also dated back as far as Daumier, Cézanne, Degas, Gauguin, and Forain.

Bethlehem Bach Festival

Bethlehem, Pa.

The 1940 Bach Festival, which will be held May 17 and 18, marks the fortieth anniversary of its founding by the late Dr. J. Fred Wolle. In all these years the famous Bach Choir has been devoted exclusively to the works of Johann Sebastian Bach. The performance of the Mass in B minor in 1900 was the first of its kind in the United States in its entirety. This year the Mass will be sung for the thirty-third time by the group.

* * *

The Festival is held in the chapel of Lehigh University, with a seating capacity limited to 1,200. To accommodate those unable to secure seats in the Chapel, arrangements have been made to provide additional seats in the adjacent auditorium of Packard Laboratory. For this purpose the latest type of public address system is being installed. A nominal charge will be made for admission to the Packard Auditorium.

The choir of 200 voices will be under the direction of Ifor Jones, conductor, and as in the past, the orchestra will be composed of members of the Philadelphia Orchestra. The Trombone Choir of the Moravian Church will announce each session from the tower of the Packer Memorial Chapel.

* * *

The four soloists—Sue Harvard, Soprano; Jean Watson, contralto; Hardesty Johnson, tenor, and William Gephart, bass—will make their first appearance at the Bach Festival this year.

The program for the first session Friday, May 17 at 4 o'clock, includes: Cantata No. 91, "Now Praised Be Thou"; Cantata No. 118, "O, Jesus Christ my Life and Light"; Cantata No. 161, "Come Thou Blessed Hour," and Cantata No. 63, "Christmas on This Happy Day."

The Friday evening program consists of Cantata No. 125, "In Peace and Joy"; Cantata No. 144, "Take What Thine Is and Go Thy Way"; Suite in B minor for flute and strings, and Cantata No. 50, "Now Hath Salvation and Strength."

The second day of the festival will be devoted to the Mass, the afternoon session beginning at 2:30 and the evening session at 5.

'Roanoke Island' Fourth Season

MANTEO, N. C.—Paul Green's historical drama, "The Lost Colony," will open its fourth summer season at the Waterside Theater here on June 29 to run through Sept. 2, according to an announcement by D. Bradford Fearing, President of the Roanoke Island Historical Association. Henceforth the drama will be produced every summer in connection with the local anniversary celebrations.

"The Lost Colony" was originally presented in connection with the 350th anniversary of the founding of the colony and the birth of Virginia Dare—first English child born on American soil. It has since been seen by more than a quarter million spectators.

The cast of 150 actors and dancers will again be composed mostly of native islanders and fisherfolk. Samuel Selden, director, will resume his duties late next month to get the drama into shape for presentation in connection with this year's 353rd anniversary celebration at Fort Raleigh.

A chorus of 30 from the Westminster Choir of Princeton, N. J., under the direction of Theos Cronk, will again supply the musical background. The score, based on sixteenth century English ballads, hymns and carols, was collected by Lamar Stringfield.

"The Lost Colony" continues as a non-profit venture sponsored by the Roanoke Island Historical Association. Mr. Green wrote the drama gratis solely for presentation by the natives of Roanoke Island. He does not receive royalties from the production.

Pierian Sodality

The Pierian Sodality of 1808, Harvard University student orchestra, will give its annual spring concert at Paine Hall, Cambridge, Friday evening, May 3. The Simmons College Glee Club will assist in presenting Pergolesi's "Stabat Mater." Other items will be a Purcell Dance Suite edited by Malcolm H. Holmes, Harvard '28, conductor of the Harvard orchestra.

Mozart's Symphony No. 35 in D major ("Haffner"); Bach's "Wir Glauben all' an einem Gott," arranged and conducted by Ellis Kohs 1G., and Beethoven's Overture to "Prometheus."

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Commerce and Finance

Investment Leaders Attack SEC-Sponsored Trust Legislation

Business and Industry

Parkinson Hits TNEC Inquiry Of Insurance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Thomas I. Parkinson, President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, speaking before the Insurance Brokers Association of New York, criticized features of the Temporary National Economic Committee's investigation of insurance companies and warned against the possibility of "utterly foolish and unreasonable" Federal policies which might prevent insurance companies from continuing their achievements of the past.

Mr. Parkinson has defended, as a witness before the TNEC, insurance companies, particularly against charges of undue use of salesmanship and of holding a "mortgage on America."

Policies Attacked

Nothing that the insurance companies could do to reduce costs, continued Mr. Parkinson, could balance the reduction in their investment income caused by the "artificially, deliberately and unreasonably adopted" easy-money policy of the Administration, which he said was carried out "for political purposes."

Justifying the salesmanship used in the insurance business, Mr. Parkinson asked "where would our standard of living, where would be all the good things of modern life, without salesmanship." The inventor invented things, he said, but it was necessary for the salesman to sell them.

"When I was testifying in Washington, Leon Henderson remarked that it looked as if the insurance companies had a mortgage on America," Mr. Parkinson went on. "I answer, 'So what?' Who has a greater right to a mortgage on America than the millions of policy holders who have chosen to put some portion of their funds in riskless investment? He said something about the 'equity side.' But this does not encourage the adventurer on the equity side to take the risks of business."

Government Too Big

Mr. Parkinson reiterated attacks on the Government's easy-money policy which he had made on previous occasions. Answering charges against the "bigness" of insurance companies, he declared that "the only thing too big in the country is the Federal Government."

"I know that many things are national in scope that once were local," he said. "All I ask is that the national government shall not seek deliberately to extend its power beyond the necessities of change."

Louis H. Pink, State Superintendent of Insurance, spoke briefly. Both men were introduced by C. L. Despard, president of the Insurance Brokers Association. Charles F. J. Harrington, Commissioner of Insurance of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, also was a guest.

A report is being prepared by the Securities and Exchange Commission for the Temporary National Economic Committee covering the first investigation of the life insurance industry.

The insurance investigating staff of the SEC has been reduced by more than half and the remaining members are working day and night to complete the report by early summer. The report may be made public as early as June 1, it was said.

SEC officials, who were of one mind that the report should be made public at an early date, said it probably would not contain detailed recommendations and perhaps none at all. It is apparent, however, that it will present the problems disclosed by the investigation so as to indicate what type of correctives by management and possibly by legislation will be required.

$10,000,000 Penna. Bonds Are Offered

NEW YORK — A $10,000,000 issue of Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Turnpike revenue 3¾ per cent bonds, dated Aug. 1, 1938 and due Aug. 1, 1968, is being offered at a price of 100 and accrued interest by a banking group headed jointly by Blyth & Co., Inc. and J. B. Van Ingen & Co., Inc.

Other members of the offering syndicate include Blair & Co., Inc.; E. H. Rollins & Sons Incorporated; A. C. Allyn and Company, Incorporated; Eastman, Dillon & Co.; John Nuveen & Co.; Yarnall & Co.; Otis & Co., Incorporated; Paine, Webber & Co.; E. W. Clark & Co.; Eldredge & Co., Incorporated; Stifel, Nicolaus & Co., Inc.; Welsh, Davis & Co.; Morris Mather & Co., Inc.; and Walter, Woody & Heimerdinger.

The bonds offered are part of a total of $40,800,000 authorized for purchase by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to provide funds to pay a portion of the cost of the new 160-mile Pennsylvania Turnpike, which covers most of the distance between Harrisburg and Pittsburgh. With this offering, the RFC has taken down and resold $30,000,000 of the bonds. Remaining cost of the project is covered by a PWA grant of $29,250,000, or 45 per cent of the total cost.

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Trust Interests Vigorously Object to Wagner-Lea Bill

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A week or so of testimony from the investment trust people in the Senate Committee hearings on the Wagner-Lea investment trust bill has shown that, even as SEC bills go, it's a wow. The SEC had a week of the hearings to build it up; the investment trust people have a fortnight to tear it down, and the Commission will have a week to put the pieces together.

Two well-known investment trust men have implied that their companies might as well go out of business if the bill passes as is. The investment trust people steadfastly insist they are not against regulation; man after man has given the committee his ideas of what regulation should be; some turned in their proposals in 1937, and Paul Cabot said he had proposed regulation in 1929.

The Bill is S. 3580. Here is a paraphrase.

Whom the Bill Affects

Section 1 says that the SEC's investigations show that investment trusts are in interstate commerce and good state regulation would be difficult or impossible. Section 2 says the bill is to mitigate abuses. Section 3 excludes banks, utilities, mortgage and royalty companies, benevolent institutions, etc. Section 4 classifies the companies as "face amount certificate company," "unit investment trust," and "management investment company."

Section 5 subclassifies "management investment companies" as "diversified investment companies," "securities finance companies trading companies," and "securities finance companies." The last is a catch-all category for any company not fitting into the complicated mold of the two other pigeon-holes. And "The Commission shall have authority by rules and regulations to make further classifications and sub-classifications." Section 6 exempts outlander companies and those in receivership, and gives the Commission the power to exempt anybody or any transactions from the law if it sees fit.

Section 7 says the companies must register, and Section 8 says the Commission can prescribe the registration formulas, which must include such requirements as those of the Securities Act of 1933. Section 9 calls for registration of officers, directors, managers, advisers, underwriters, distributors, and salesmen. The SEC shall rule as to the information and documents to be given.

Section 10 says that (after a year from enactment) the companies must cut to a minority on their boards those directors affiliated with other companies, and "persons who regularly act as manager, investment adviser, broker, or principal underwriter of or for" them. Also they must throw overboard anyone who is also a director of a company of which the trust itself owns less than 5 per cent of its "outstanding voting certificates." And investment bankers and brokers must be dropped.

Critics said three things about this section. First, an estimated 10,000 directors of about 1,500 companies would automatically become ineligible for the directorships of the investment trusts. Architects, painters, and musicians, however, would remain eligible. Second, a year from now the stockholders of many leading and successful companies would find themselves forced to lose the managements they had and acquire new and untried managements. This was called "selling the stockholders down the river."

And incidentally about Section 9, critics pointed out that this was the first time directors, managers, etc., had to be registered with the SEC. Bank directors and officers handle other people's money but don't have to register. And the bill would give the SEC, through its power to prescribe the registration forms, authority for fishing into everybody's remote past.

Would Limit Size

Section 14 limits diversified investment companies to $150,000,000 of outstanding securities, face amount certificate companies to $200,000,000, and securities finance companies" to $75,000,000. Since the latter is a catch-all definition for those not fitting the other rigid categories, many would be caught here for which the name "securities finance company" would be a complete misnomer. Criticisms ran (1) this is a new application of an untried anti-bigness theory; (2) the insurance companies run ten times as big; (3) by and large the big investment trusts have been a shade more successful than the little ones.

There seems no criiticism of Section 15 which says that management pay must be a definite sum a year, or a definite percentage of income or of the assets, laid out in written contract beforehand. It seems aimed against management bonuses. No criticism either of Section 17 which blocks insider trading with or against the company.

Section 18 bans issuance of anything but common stock with voting rights by management companies. Criticism—let the investor decide whether he wants leverage or security. And then, Section 18 says that after two years the SEC can order a company to "take such steps as are necessary or appropriate to effect an equitable redistribution of voting rights and privileges among the holders of its outstanding securities." Criticism: this means changing the charter; it means changing the security-holders' contractual rights; in some cases it will conflict with state laws. It might mean that at a period when the common stock was under water, the common stockholders might be asked to give up their voting rights to the preferred. Could the managements—or the SEC—force them to do it?

Section 19 bans dividend payments except from dividend and interest income unless expressly permitted by charter or approved by the stockholders, and then the dividend check must be accompanied by a written statement "in such form as the Commission may by rules and regulations prescribe," disclosing the source and giving the stockholder a chance to reinvest the extra in the company without sales load. The Commission is allowed to prescribe asset coverage for senior securities up to 300 per cent.

Section 25 says in effect that no Court may approve a reorganization plan unless the SEC has approved it. This goes the Chandler Act (Chapter X of the Federal Bankruptcy law) one better, for the Chandler Act merely prescribes that if the assets exceed $250,000 the SEC may be asked for an opinion and if they exceed $3,000,000 it must be asked.

Criticism: How is the SEC ever going to take on all this extra work when it's already grossly overworked and the mere study of investment trusts took over four years and was three years behind schedule?

Section 30 says the companies must file with the SEC "such annual, semiannual, quarterly, and other periodic and special reports, the answers to such specific questions and the minutes of such directors', stockholders' and other meetings as the Commission may prescribe by rules and regulations or order." Note the words "or order." That means specific companies and amounts to a roving subpoena power.

It also says the Commission can require the companies to send out special reports to all or some of the security holders as the SEC sees fit.

What the Bill Calls For

And it applies Section 16 (insider trading) of the Security Exchange Act of 1934 to the investment companies. Also it requires directors, managers, etc., to turn in to the company within 30 days after the end of each quarter a statement of all trading in the securities of any company which the company also dealt in. And that goes for brother-and-sister securities; if the company dealt in Steel debentures the director must report on his trades in Steel common.

Section 31 says the Commission can specify the accounting.

And quite as important, it can forbid the keeping of accounts in any other way than it prescribes.

And Section 34 makes it unlawful "to destroy, mutilate, or alter any account, cost-accounting procedure, correspondence, memorandum, book, paper or other record kept pursuant to this title.

The hastiness of the drafting is shown in Section 36 in the use of the phrase, "The Commission, by such rules and regulations or order as it deems necessary . . . in the public interest or for the protection of investors or consumers"—obviously lifted from the Utility Act of 1935.

The gist of the investment bankers' criticism can be said quickly. To begin with, Cyril Quinn of Tri-Continental said it was only half a bill, presumably because so much was left to be written in the sweet by and by in the form of rules and regulations—and orders. Arthur Bunker of Lehman Corporation led off with a statement that when a potential mine is being studied, the first rule is to distinguish between "specimens" and "samples." "Specimens" are those selections rich in material that are wholly unrepresentative of the mine as a whole, while samples are those materials taken with great care to reflect an accurate picture of the mine as a whole.

Says SEC Data Misleading

He said the SEC's horror tales of Continental Securities and United Founders were specimens, and he could cite specimens on the other side, like his own Lehman Corporation, and General American Investors. He said it was misleading of the SEC to give the impression that the trusts had taken $7,000,000,000 of the public's money and shrunk it to $4,000,000,000. He said $1,200,000,000 of the shrinkage was through retirements and he challenged the SEC to disprove that practically all of the remaining $1,800,000,000 of shrinkage was through market losses, not through abuse and dishonesty.

(This may be an important point in the SEC's rebuttal, for at least two Senators said they would be distinctly influenced by the size of the figure which the SEC could show to have been lost by actual malfeasance.)

Mr. Bunker, who is the brother of the sugar man described on this page in the business man interview series, said the investment trusts had done pretty well considering. They started at the top of the market. He showed that the SEC's comparison of their results with Standard Statistics' 90-stock index was misleading and that they had done better than a list of gilt-edged common stocks recommended in late 1929 by a leading investment advisory service, and also that investment trust underwritings in 1929 were doing better in 1935 (terminal date of pertinent SEC figures) than the mine run of industrial underwritings.

Mr. Quinn then went through the bill section by section. The open-end people said the SEC's argument on "watering" of the stock was impractical, complained of the limit on size, attacked the difficulties set up in getting good directors, and complained about being treated as corporations when they are not corporations but trusts. Everybody insisted they were not against regulation, and most gave details of what they thought was needed — "but not this!"

Textile Men Oppose Chain Store Tax Bill

WASHINGTON (AP)—Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, President of the Cotton-Textile Institute, and D. B. McCrary, President of the Acme Hosiery Mills, Inc., Asheboro, N. C., opposed enactment of legislation to levy graduated taxes on chain stores.

Declaring that it was vital to the public interest that no action be taken which would disrupt the nation's merchandising and distribution systems, Mr. Murchison voiced this opinion:

"I believe that HR 1 (the Patman Bill), if enacted, would have such an adverse effect, and that its enactment would be a calamity of the first magnitude to the cotton farmers of the United States, to the textile industry and to consumers of cotton goods."

He told the committee that chain stores engaged in retailing cotton goods had annual cotton sales approximating $800,000,000, about 40 per cent of the total annual cotton sales in American retail stores.

Mr. McCrary testified that 70 per cent of the output of his mills, employing 1,300 workers, was handled through chain store systems and that from experience in contrasting distribution costs his concern preferred selling to chains.

"We are certain that low-cost distribution, and that alone, has enabled us to offer more jobs under better working conditions and at higher wage levels than would have been possible under any other method or methods of releasing our goods to the consuming public," he said.

"We believe sincerely that the consumer is the chief beneficiary of lower hosiery cost and the higher quality resulting from reduced costs of distribution."

Passage of the Patman Bill, he added, "would be devastating" not only to the community in which his mills were located, but to other towns throughout North Carolina dependent primarily on operation of textile plants.

Texas Corp. Tankers To Continue Flying The Norwegian Flag

NEW YORK (AP)—Capt. Torkild Rieber, who began his rise to industrial power as a Norwegian ship master, indicated that 11 big tankers of the Texas Corporation, of which he is chairman, would continue to fly the Norwegian flag despite the war in Norway.

The 11 tankers, part of the giant oil company's fleet of about 40, operate across the Atlantic, to South American ports and to other portions of the world under Norwegian registry.

At the annual stockholders' meeting, Captain Rieber replied to a question about the fleet and the company's foreign operations: "I am not concerned about anything and I have not been. We have no investments in Germany, Italy, or Japan."

It was understood in oil circles that the Texas Corporation management's position was that the tankers in question held foreign registry so as to permit them to sail through belligerent zones without violation of the United States' Neutrality Act and that they were not used in United States' coastwise shipping because of regulations prohibiting foreign vessels from such commerce.

Captain Rieber told the questioning stockholder that the tankers were covered by both ordinary and war risk insurance.

The chairman estimated the company made a net profit of about $12,800,000—equal to about $1.18 a capital share—in the first three months of this year, compared with a profit equal to about 12 cents a share in the like 1939 period.

SEC Holds Hearing On UGI Protest

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP)—The Securities Commission called a hearing today (2 p. m. E. S. T.) on the first point to be argued in its integration proceeding against nine of the nation's largest public utility holding company systems.

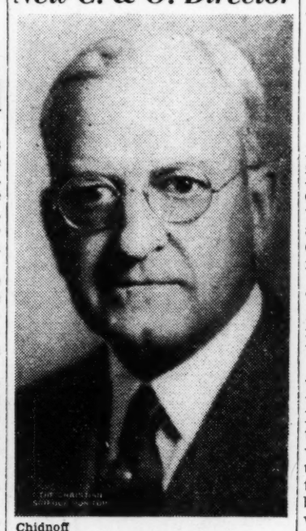
At issue is a contention by United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia that the SEC order was improperly drawn.

The SEC integration order was issued to United Gas Improvement Company March 5. The company replied April 12 that a "proper and complete examination" would show it to be integrated within the meaning of the law.

(The law suggests that an integrated company is one whose properties are physically interconnected or capable of being interconnected).

United Gas is an $837,000,000 system with headquarters in Philadelphia. It sells electricity in Pennsylvania, Arizona, Connecticut, Deleware, Indiana, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, and Ohio, and sells gas in five of those states and in New Hampshire and Tennessee.

New C. & O. Director



Chidnoff

Harvey D. Gibson

President of the Manufacturers' Trust Co., elected to the board of directors of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company.

Chesapeake & Ohio Stockholders Elect Three New Directors

Richmond, Va. (AP)—Stockholders of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co. elected 14 directors at a meeting here acting on a slate that included three new names.

The three new members were named in what apparently was a compromise between Robert R. Young, Chairman of the Alleghany Corporation which has nominal control of 1,789,199 shares of C. & O. stock, and a group of directors with whom Mr. Young has differed.

Additions to the board were James G. Blaine, President of the Marine Midland Trust Company of New York; Harvey D. Gibson of New York, President of the Manufacturers' Trust Company, and Harry C. Thompson, of New York, Vice-President of the Continental Bank & Trust Company.

Eleven of the directors, including the three new ones, were named by the common stockholders and the others were elected by holders of preference stock, Series A. A total of 4,875,380 shares of common stock, was represented. The only opposition to the slate was 10 shares voting against several of the directors.

The members of the board re-elected were:

By common stockholders—Earl Bailie, New York; Frank B. Bernard, Muncie, Ind.; George D. Brooke, C. &. O. President, Cleveland; J. L. Dickinson, Charleston, W. Va.; H. B. Erminger, Jr., Chicago; Ralph C. Gifford, Louisville, Ky.; J. B. Hollister, Cincinnati, and Robert R. Young, Newport, R. I.

By preference stockholders—John M. Miller, Jr., Chairman of the Board of the First and Merchants Bank of Richmond; Joseph A. Dart, President of the Dart Tobacco Company of Richmond, and Homer L. Ferguson of Newport News, Va., President of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company.

Power Output Is 10 P. C. Above '39

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power output advanced for the second week in a row during the period ended April 20 after a five-week decline, the Edison Electric Institute said.

Latest output of 2,421,576,000 kilowatt hours was .1 of 1 per cent ahead of 2,417,994,000 in the preceding week and 10.1 per cent more than 2,199,002.000 in the comparable 1939 week.

Percentage gains over a year ago, according to major geographic areas, were reported as follows by the institute:

New England 8.2, Middle Atlantic 8.6, Central Industrial 12.9, West Central 7.5, Southern States 12.7, Rocky Mountain 14.4, Pacific Coast .7.

Banks in San Francisco To Try Saturday Closings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—On June 1 all San Francisco banks begin a "test season" for Saturday closing during June, July, and August. If the 1940 season discloses that business interests of the Golden Gate have not suffered and the plan is still popular with banking officials, the practice is expected to become customary.

Legality of the closing is assured through a State law, effective last year. Members of the San Francisco Clearing House Association, the Hibernia Savings and Loan Society, and the San Francisco Bank are unanimous in support of the closing test.

SEC Refuses to Postpone E. B. & S. Proceedings

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission has refused to postpone indefinitely integration proceedings against Electric Bond and Share Company and its extensive subsidiaries.

April 27 was fixed as the new deadline for Electric Bond and Share to file its reply to the integration order.

Federal Rule Urged to End Trust 'Abuses'

WASHINGTON (AP)—Professor E. Merrick Dodd Jr., of Harvard Law College told a Senate subcommittee that the investment trust business "needs regulation and needs federal regulation" to cure "serious abuses" resulting from lack of regulation in the past.

Professor Dodd characterized as "necessary, desirable and most important" major provisions of regulatory legislation proposed by the securities commission.

"Nothing in the bill goes further than reasonably necessary to cure the evils which have existed," Professor Dodd asserted. He contended that discretionary power which would be granted to the SEC under the bill was chiefly designed to prevent hardships that might be imposed by inflexible provisions.

"You will have a far more workable statute if you do give a substantial amount of discretion to the SEC," he testified in expressing approval of prohibitions against "self-dealing" by company officers and directors, restrictions against interlocking directorships, reduction of capital structures to common stock only, and SEC regulation of recapitalization plans and payment of dividends.

James N. White, partner in Scudder, Stevens and Clark, and Robert H. Loomis, President of Loomis Sayles & Co., testified in opposition to a portion of the legislation which would subject investment counsel firms to regulation.

Municipal Property Tax Delinquency In 1939 Declared Lowest in Decade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Municipal property tax delinquency in 1939 was the lowest in a decade, according to the 1930-39 survey of tax delinquency just published by the Municipal Service Department of Dun & Bradstreet.

Not only did the results last year mark the sixth consecutive year of improvement, but the average city closed the year with a lower percentage of its current levy uncollected than in 1930, and some cities equalled or exceeded their best previous records.

Business Improves

The upward surge of business in the latter part of 1939 not only contributed to very general progress in the collection of currently levied property taxes, but added new stimulus to the collection of taxes in arrears. Total collections of current and delinquent taxes in the average city, consequently, slightly exceeded the amount of the current levy. This was a reversal of the situation in the previous year, when total collections dropped below the current levy for the first time in four years.

The average current tax delinquency for 150 large cities in 1939 was 9.2 per cent, compared with 10.7 per cent in 1938, a peak of 26.3 per cent in 1933, and 10.1 per cent in 1930.

That the improvement was general is indicated by the fact that 119 of the 150 cities bettered their 1938 records and only 23 of the 150 have been unable to regain at least the level of 1931 in their percentages of current collections. One-fifth of the group reduced their year-end tax delinquency below that of 1930 by wide margins ranging from 5 to 25 percentage points.

More Taxes Collected

At least 24 of the cities considered had the distinction of closing their fiscal years ending in 1939 with 4.7 per cent or less of the year's taxes uncollected. Ten were California cities, three New York, and three in Connecticut, the others being scattered through six states.

The best records include the following:

Fresno, Calif.	1.0	Peoria, Ill.	3.4
San Jose, Calif.	1.0	San Diego, Calif.	3.5
San Francisco, Calif.	1.3	Davenport, Iowa	3.7
Berkeley, Calif.	1.6	Birmingham, Ala.	3.8
Oakland, Calif.	2.1	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	3.8
Mobile, Ala.	2.2	Schenectady, N. Y.	3.9
Sacramento, Calif.	2.5	Hartford, Conn.	4.0
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	2.7	Cincinnati, Ohio	4.2
Bridgeport, Conn.	2.9	Pasadena, Calif.	4.2
Buffalo, N. Y.	3.2	Los Angeles, Calif.	4.4
Long Beach, Calif.	3.2	Fort Wayne, Ind.	4.7
Denver, Colo.	3.3	Waterbury, Conn.	4.7

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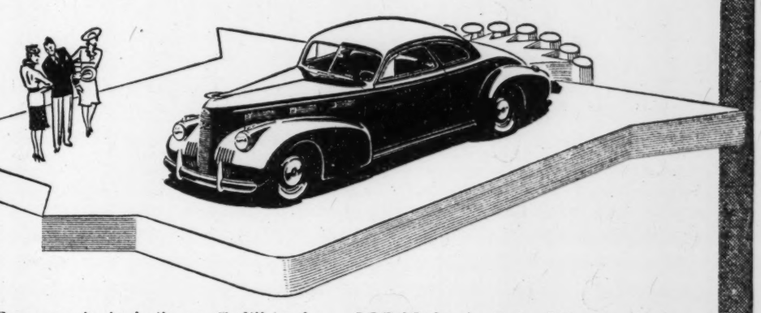

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 900,000
Previous day's sales 881,170
1940 volume to date 68,389,558
1939 volume to date 81,017,245

Market Trend Uneven; Steel Shares Lower

NEW YORK, April 24 (AP)—Efforts by the rail group to establish a rising tide in the stock market today were considerably dampened, if not frustrated, by the failure of steels to respond.

U. S. Steel and Bethlehem slipped more than a point toward the closing hour after previous wavering despite scattered strength elsewhere in the list. Transactions were at the rate of about 900,000 shares.

Much of the day's uneven movement was attributed to conflicting reports of the progress of the battles in Norway.

Chief among the gainers were Great Northern preferred, Southern Railway, Southern Pacific, New York Central, New York Shipbuilding, Standard Oil of N. J., Texas Corp., Pacific American Fisheries, Dresser Manufacturing, Armour, Worthington Pump and Montgomery Ward. Recalcitrant were Douglas, United Aircraft, International Paper, Chrysler, and American Telephone.

Traders attributed the revival of interest in rails to Washington reports indicating favorable prospects for definite action at this session of Congress on legislation to aid the carriers.

Advances of major fractions to more than two points were achieved in the curb by Colt's Patent Firearms, Driver-Harris, Pittsburgh & Lake Erie and Gulf Oil.

Rail Bonds in Demand

Hopes in some quarters that legislation favorable to railroads would be shortly passed by Congress brought wide demand for carrier bonds in today's market. The general domestic list was slightly ahead while foreign dollar obligations were spotty.

Toward the final hour a long list of rail loans were holding early advances of minor fractions to more than a point and some added to quoted values as the session progressed.

Stimulating to the rails, bond dealers said, were reports from Washington rail legislation for distressed roads was likely to pass Congress in the current session.

Most favored included Frisco 4½s of '78, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles, Rock Island general 4s and Pennsylvania general 4½s of '65.

Boston & Maine issues again improved as steps proceeded toward approval of a debt reduction plan.

In the foreign list a weak strain developed in Belgian issues, which have weathered the stress of recent war news better than most other foreign obligations. That country's 7s lost more than 2 points.

Sold at steady to higher prices were loans of Norway, Canada, Italy and Brazil.

U. S. Treasury bonds swung in a narrow range.

F. R. B. Industrial Index Discounted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—Although the Federal Reserve Board index of industrial production is probably the most used single business statistic, it is not suited for use as a measure of change in general business activity, Governor Ernest G. Draper of the board told the Economic Club here.

He said that unfortunately it is often used for purposes for which it is not suited but the error of thinking that it can be used as a measure of change in general business activity is difficult to overcome in the public mind.

"The index of industrial production, as its name indicates, he explained, "applies solely to productivity in manufacturing and mining. Moreover, a considerable percentage of the figures that go to make up the total index relates to basic commodities, production of which is subject to wider swings than output of more finished manufacturers, and than activity in trade and many other fields concerned with the providing of goods and services. For this reason the index is useful as an important guide to the course of economic activity but it should not be considered as a precise measure of the level of economic well being at any given time.

"Few of us realize that in measuring the general level of business activity we must ascertain the level of national purchasing power as well as that of industrial production. One of the most valuable indices in estimating our purchasing power as a nation is the amount and kind of our national income. By national income we mean generally the amount of wages, salaries, rents, dividends and the like produced or paid out in any one year."

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP)—The position of the Treasury April 22, compared with April 22, 1939 (shown in parentheses): Receipts, $16,839,637.97 ($9,380,778.33); expenditures, $40,954,455.11 ($24,620,807.22); net balance, $2,246,142,334.29 ($3,094,544,102.92); working balance included, $1,525,024,514.63 ($2,432,646,981.86); customs receipts for month, $19,808,293.09 ($20,175,918.19); receipts for fiscal year, July 1, $4,661,405,831.03 ($4,387,096,142.——); expenditures, $7,770,450,497.27 ($7,397,191,928.10); excess of expenditures, $3,109,044,666.24 ($2,809,795,785.75); gross debt, $42,607,126,707.29 ($40,040,959,293.08); increase over previous day, $2,577,625.99; gold assets, $18,677,170,956.96 ($15,647,871,587.33).

Copper Consumption Higher

NEW YORK (AP)—Consumption of copper in the United States during March was estimated by the American Bureau of Metal Statistics at 68,000 tons, compared with 65,000 tons in February and 74,000 in January. The figures are based on shipments from mills and foundries after allowing for normal return of processing scrap.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70¼	67	Abbott (1.60a)	1	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	Apr23
52½	45	Acme Steel (3)	1	50	50	50	Apr23
9	7⅛	Adams Express	6	7⅝	7½	7½	
27½	21	Adam-Millis(1)	1	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅝
19½	17	Addressog (1.40)	1	17	17	17	Apr23
58⅛	48	Air Reduct (1a)	9	49½	48⅝	48⅞	— ⅛
7⅝	5⅝	Air-Way El Ap	7	¾	¾	¾	Apr22
7	6	Alaska Jun (.60)	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
1⅛	¾	Alleghany Corp	2	⅛	¾	¾	
12½	9½	Alleg pf xw	6	11⅜	11	11¼	+ ⅜
145⅜	103¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	28	13¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
17¼	13¾	Alleghany pr pf	5	16¼	15¾	16	+ ⅜
24⅜	18¼	Alleg-L Sti (¼e)	96	25¼	24½	24¾	
12¾	9⅛	Allen Ind (¼e)	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	
182	171	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	179	179	179	+ ½
14	11¾	Allied Kid (.80)	2	12⅞	12½	12½	Apr23
16¾	13½	Allied Mills	30	16½	16	16⅜	
9⅜	7¾	Allied Stores	31	8⅜	8	8	— ¼
70⅞	63¾	Allied Str pf (5)	-	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞	Apr20
41⅞	33¼	Allis-Ch M (1¾e)	2	35⅜	34¾	34¾	— ½
16	14⅜	Alpha Cem(1½e)	1	14¼	14	14	— ½
2⅜	1⅜	Amal Leather	6	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
18	14¼	Amal Leath pf	2	18	18	18	Apr23
58½	53	Amerada Cp (2)	3	55¾	55¾	55¾	+ ¼
21	18	Am Ag Ch (.30e)	5	18½	18	18½	Apr23
72	41¾	Am Airlines	10	72¼	71	71½	—1¾
12¾	9⅞	Am Bank Note	8	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
8¾	5¼	Am Bosch	17	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
45¾	38¼	Am Br Sh (.30e)	3	41¾	40	40	Apr23
116½	112	Am Can (4)	3	115½	115	115	Apr23
176½	169⅝	Am Can pf (7)	1	173⅞	173⅞	173⅞	Apr23
32½	23½	Am Car & Fdy	20	28⅜	27½	27½	— ¼
51¾	38½	Am Car pf	2	46⅞	46¾	46¾	— ¼
23½	19¼	Am Ch&C (.80e)	6	22⅜	22	22	— ⅜
112½	106	Am Ch&C pf (5)	4	112½	111¾	112½	Apr22
138	133	Am Chicle (4a)	2	138	138	138	Apr17
9¾	6	Am Coltype(¼e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Apr16
8⅛	6⅝	Am Com Alco	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
15¼	10½	Am Crystal Sug	6	14¼	14	14¼	— ⅜
3¼	2½	Am Encaus Til	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
6⅝	5	Am European	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Apr16
2⅜	1½	Am & For Pow	9	1¾	1¾	1¾	Apr22
24¼	18	A&FP $6pf(.60k)	6	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+ ¼
28¾	21¼	A&FP $7pf(.70k)	5	26	26	26	+ ⅜
7¼	4¾	Am & F P 2 pf	5	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ¼
45⅜	28⅞	Am Haw SS (1)	17	44¼	43	43½	— ¾
6⅝	4⅛	Am Hide & Lea	12	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
38	33⅝	Am H & L pf (3)	4	38	38	38	Apr22
66¼	56¼	Am Home(2.40)	1	63¾	63¾	63¾	—1⅜
3⅞	2⅜	Am Ice	6	3½	3⅜	3½	
35	24¼	Am Ice pf(½e)	4	33	33	33	— ½
6⅝	5	Am Internat'l	4	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ¼
4..	40½	Am Inv Ill(2.40)	2	44	44	44	+1
54½	50¾	Am In Ill pf(2½)	7	55⅛	54½	55⅛	+ ⅝
22¾	18⅛	Am Locomotive	6	21	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅞
62½	51⅛	Am Locomot pf	3	63	62	62	— ½
14⅞	13	Am M & F (.80)	4	13¾	13¾	13¾	
38⅛	25⅝	Am M & Metal	6	3	27⅜	27⅜	Apr22
25	21½	Am Metal (¾e)	5	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¾
121	116	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	116	116	116	Apr20
51¼	3	Am Power & Lt	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
63¼	51¼	APL $6 pt (2¼k)	1	56¼	56¼	56¼	+ ⅞
54	43	APL $5 pf(1⅞k)	3	47½	47¼	47½	+ ⅞
10⅝	8½	Am Rad & St S	45	8½	8¼	8¼	— ¼
17½	13⅜	Am Roll Mill	20	16	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
70	64¼	Am R M pf (3k)	3	67⅜	67	67	—1
12¾	11¼	Am Saf R (1.20)	7	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	Apr23
11⅜	9⅛	Am Seat (½g)	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	Apr23
54	40	Am Sm & R(½e)	12	51¼	50⅛	50⅛	— ⅜
147	142	Am S & R pf (7)	5	146½	146	146	Apr23
70	63½	Am Snuff (3a)	3	64¾	63½	63½	Apr18
33⅜	25¾	Am Steel F (1¾e)	23	29¼	28¾	28¾	— ⅜
14⅝	12	Am Stores (¼e)	1	14	14	14	— ¼
17¼	15	Am Stove (½e)	1	16	16	16	Apr16
23⅜	18⅜	Am Sugar Ref	8	22	21¼	21¾	— ¾
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	Apr19
18	14¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	16¼	16¼	16¼	Apr17
175¼	167¾	Am T & T (9)	15	173¼	172¼	172¼	—1¼
89½	85	Am Tobacco (5)	3	88¾	88¾	88¾	+ ¼
91¾	86¾	Am Tob B (5)	8	90¾	90¼	90¼	— ½
150½	144¾	Am Tob pf (6)	3	150½	150½	150½	+1½
5¾	4¾	Am Type Fdrs	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
12⅜	8¾	Am Water Wks	16	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+ ¼
101½	95	Am W W pf (6)	1	99	99	99	Apr19
12	7	Am Woolen	41	11¾	10⅞	11⅛	— ⅜
52½	39	Am Wool pf (3k)	14	52	49	49	—2½
8⅛	5¾	Am Zinc L & S	6	7½	7¼	7¼	— ¼
45½	39	Am Z ppf(2½k)	1	45	45	45	— ½
32	26⅛	Anaconda (¼e)	49	31⅜	30½	30⅝	— ½
41¼	35	Anacon W & C	2	38⅛	38	38⅛	+ ⅝
22⅜	19	Anchor H (.15e)	*6	19⅜	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
15¾	11	Andes Cop (¼e)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Apr20
4¼	2⅛	A P W Paper	2	3½	3½	3½	Apr19
35½	31½	Arch-D-M (.35e)	2	34½	34½	34½	Apr23
110	106½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	109½	109½	109½	Apr23
7⅝	5⅛	Armour Ill	154	7⅛	7¼	7⅜	r ⅛
64¼	46¼	Armour Ill p pf	10	64	62½	62½	— ¾
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	37	Arm Cork (¼e)	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	+ ⅛
11	10	Arnold C (⅜e)	2	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ¼
9½	8	Artloom Corp	3	8⅛	8	8⅛	Apr20
9	7¼	Assd Dry Goods	6	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
78	74¾	Assd D G I pf(6)	1	75	75	75	Apr10
85	70	AsDG2pf(11½k)	1	75	75	75	Apr23
45	36⅝	Associates In (2)	1	43	43	43	Apr22
25¼	21½	Atch T & S F	35	23⅝	22⅝	23	— ⅛
57⅛	50½	AT&SF pf(2½e)	5	57½	57	57	
23⅛	16¼	Atl Coast Line	21	17¾	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
22⅜	13¾	Atl G&W Indies	3	21⅜	20⅛	20⅛	—1⅝
22½	13¾	Atl G&W In pf	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ⅝
23⅝	20½	Atl Refining (1)	20	23⅜	22⅛	23¼	
110	107⅛	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	107¾	107¾	107¾	Apr23
9⅞	8⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	2	9	9	9	
51	47	Atlas Cp pf (3)	7	48⅜	48	48	— ⅜
75	63	Atlas Plow (¾e)	1	72½	72½	72½	Apr19
8⅝	6	Atlas Tack	19	8	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
2⅞	1½	Auburn Auto	1	1½	1½	1½	
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Apr23
8⅜	6	Aviation Corp	15	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
		B					
18	14	Bald Loco ct	97	16¾	16	16¼	+ ⅛
6⅜	4¾	Balt & Ohio	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
8	5¾	Balt & Ohio pf	7	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
14⅞	10	Bangor & Ar	4	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	+ ½
16⅝	13¾	Barber As (¾e)	1	15½	15½	15½	
8⅜	7	Barker Bros	2	7	7	7	Apr19
13⅜	10¾	BarnsdallO(.15e)	3	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
36¾	25¾	Bayuk Cig (¼e)	4	35⅜	35⅜	35½	
35¾	26⅝	Beat Cream (1a)	7	34½	34	34	— ½
112⅛	109⅜	Beat pf ww (5)	1	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	Apr22
127	120¾	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	121	121	121	
9⅞	9	Beld-Hemt(.60e)	6	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
67½	63¾	BelgNRpt(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	—1½
36⅜	26⅜	Bendix Aviie	14	34⅞	34¼	34⅜	— ⅛
22½	21	Ben Ind (.45e)	5	22½	22¼	22⅜	
56¾	55	Ben IndLpt(2½)	1	55	55	55	Apr18
39	35½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	Apr23
84½	70⅛	Beth Steel (1e)	198	84⅞	83⅛	83⅜	— ⅞
124½	115	Beth S 7% pf (7)	4	124	123½	123½	— ¾
34½	25⅛	Bigelow-S (1e)	5	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	
22½	19½	Black&Dk (¼e)	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅜
11⅝	9¼	Blaw-Knox	9	10¼	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
23¼	18	Bliss & L (¼e)	3	21	21	21	
28⅜	19⅛	Boeing Airplane	6	25	24⅝	24⅝	
28	21½	Bohn A & B(¼e)	6	27¾	27¼	27¼	— ½
28¼	22	Bond Strs (1.60)	5	28¼	28	28¼	
24¼	21⅜	Borden Co (.60e)	29	23¼	23	23	— ½
25⅞	21¾	Borg-War (¼e)	25	23⅛	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
2¾	2	Boston & Maine	2	2¼	2	2¼	+ ¼
35¾	31⅛	Bower Roll B(3)	5	35¾	35½	35¾	+ ¼
7	6	Brew Corp (.60)	2	6½	6⅜	6½	
12¾	10¼	Bridgeport B	28	12	11¾	12	+ ⅜
23¾	19⅛	Briggs Mfg (½e)	15	23½	23	23	— ⅜
39⅜	36	Briggs & Str (3)	1	39	39	39	Apr18
53¾	51	Bristol M (2.40)	3	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	Apr23
3¾	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	8	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
19⅜	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	1	19	19	19	
24⅛	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	4	22⅞	22	22⅞	+ ⅜
101	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	100	100	100	
63⅛	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	1	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	+ ⅛
25½	20	Bkly Un G (½e)	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
37¼	35	Brown Sh(½e)	4	37¼	36¾	37¼	Apr20
29½	21¼	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	1	26½	26½	26½	+ ¼
10⅛	8¾	Bucyrus-Erie	7	9¼	9	9⅛	
6¼	4¾	Budd Mfg	7	5¼	5¼	5¼	
6¼	4¾	Budd Wheel	3	6	5⅞	5⅞	
30¾	20	Bullard Co (¼e)	24	31⅝	30½	30¾	+ ¼
35	28¾	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	30	30	30	+ ¼
21⅝	18	Burling Mill (1)	11	20½	20	20	— ¼
12½	10⅛	Burr Ad Mc(.20e)	11	10¾	10½	10⅜	+ ⅜
5¼	3⅛	Bush Terminal	21	5⅛	4¾	4¾	— ¼
7⅜	6⅜	Butler Br (.15e)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
23¼	9¾	But Bros pf(1½)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Apr23
4⅛	3⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
13¾	11	Byers (AM) Co	1	12⅜	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
15½	13⅜	Byron Jack (1)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
		C					
26⅞	21½	Calif Pack (¼e)	7	25¼	24½	24½	— ¾
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Apr22
1⅞	1⅛	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1½	1½	1½	
3⅛	6½	Cal & Hecla(½e)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅜
19½	13¼	Camp Wy (.65e)	2	19	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
23½	16½	Can Dry	17	21	20¼	20¼	— ½
6⅝	4¾	Canadian Pacific	92	5¾	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
40½	37¾	Cannon M (½e)	1	39½	39½	39½	Apr22
6	5	Capital Ad A	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	Apr23
28½	23	Carpent (½e)	6	26¾	26	26½	+ ½
3⅛	2½	Car & Gen (.05e)	5	-	-	-	+ ⅛
75	66	Case (JI) Co	14	71¾	69	71½	+3½
56½	47¼	Caterpill Tr (2)	14	51⅞	51½	51¾	
35⅛	26⅜	Celanese (½a)	57	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅞
12½	9⅞	Celotex Corp	6	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
26¼	13¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	11	26¼	25¾	25¾	
3⅜	2⅜	Cent Foundry	1	2⅞	2¾	2¾	Apr23
5⅞	4¼	Cent RR NJ	-	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	Apr22
11¼	6¾	Cent Violetta S	-	10¾	10¾	10¾	
6	5⅛	Century Rib M	2	5½	5½	5½	Apr19
41½	36¾	Cerro de Pas	5	37	37	37	
8⅜	6¼	Cert-teed Prod	14	7¼	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
21	18¼	Chain Belt (½e)	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	Apr15
30¾	21	Cham P&F(1.5e)	6	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ⅝
29½	15	Checker Cab	-	17	16	17	Apr23
42⅜	38¾	Ches&Ohio(2½)	12	40⅛	40	40	+ ⅜
97½	94	Ches & O pf (4)	1	96½	96½	96½	Apr10

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
47⅝	41¼	Ches Corp	1	41½	41½	41½	Apr23
2½	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2	2	2	Apr 4
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	9	¼	¼	¼	
1⅛	⅝	Chi & N West pf	7	¾	⅝	⅝	Apr23
2⅛	1½	Chi Great W pf	1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
12⅛	9¾	Chi Mail Order	6	10	9¾	10	
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	7	¼	¼	¼	
14¾	10⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅜
35⅞	33¾	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	34	34	34	
50	46	C P T pr pf (2½)	2	47½	47½	47½	
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr23
⅝	⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	3	½	⅜	⅜	
¾	½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	½	½	½	Apr19
11½	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	
16⅛	11⅞	Chickasha Cot	3	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	— ½
6⅝	4⅝	Childs Co	3	6	6	6	+ ¼
91⅝	79½	Chrysler (1¼e)	23	88¾	87⅜	87⅜	—1¼
14¼	12⅜	City I & F (.30e)	3	13⅜	13¼	13¼	
3¾	2⅞	City Stores	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
40¼	28	Clark Equip(1a)	1	39	39	39	— ½
43¼	35½	Clev Gr B (.40e)	2	41	40⅞	41	+ ½
41½	35½	Climax M (1.20)	17	39	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅜
45½	35⅞	Cluett P (½e)	9	42	41¾	41¾	
131	118	Coca-Cola (¾e)	1	126	126	126	+ ¾
63	60¾	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	Apr18
20	16½	Colgate P (½)	17	16¾	16⅜	16½	— ¼
103¾	102⅜	Colgate pf cld(6)	3	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	M'r 5
35½	28	Collins & A (2e)	3	33	33	33	+ ½
21½	17	Col Fuel & Iron	8	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅜
26⅜	23	Col Br A (.45e)	1	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
26¼	22¾	Col Br B (.45e)	2	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	
7½	5⅜	Col G & E (.20e)	14	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
93½	86	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	90	89	90	
8½	6¾	Colum Pict	6	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
23½	19½	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	20⅝	20½	20½	Apr23
98¾	87⅞	Col Carb (1e)	1	93½	93½	93½	—1
48	45	Comi Credit (4)	6	46	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅛
108⅛	104	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	106½	106½	106½	— ⅜
56	51¼	Comi Inv Tr (4)	7	53½	53¼	53¼	
113	110¼	Com Tev pf(4¼)	1	110¼	110¼	110¼	Apr20
16⅜	13	Comi Solvents	40	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	— ⅛
1½	1	Com'th & South	13	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
73¼	62⅛	Com & Sou pf(3)	1	66	66	66	+1
33	30⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	49	32¾	32⅝	32¾	+ ⅛
6¼	-	Conde Nast	3	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ¼
24⅜	21¾	Congoleum(¼e)	3	22⅛	21¾	22⅛	+ ⅜
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
31½	25⅛	Consol Aircraft	6	29⅛	29	29	— ½
16	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	1	14	14	14	— ¼
9⅞	7¾	Cons Cop (.15e)	34	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
32⅞	30¼	Cons Edison (2)	18	32	31⅞	31⅞	+ ⅛
110⅛	107	Cons Ed pf (5)	3	108	107⅜	107⅜	Apr23
1⅛	⅞	Con Film Ind	1	1	1	1	
10½	8½	Cons F pf (¼k)	-	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	Apr22
4½	3¾	Cons Laundries	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
8⅛	7	Consol Oil (.80)	26	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
2¼	1⅝	Con RR Cuba pf	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
4⅜	3⅛	Consol'n Coal	4	4	4	4	Apr22
18½	14½	Consol'n Coal pf	1	16	16	16	Apr17
104	100¾	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	102	102	102	Apr19
19¼	14⅝	Container (¼e)	36	19½	18¾	18¾	— ¼
15⅜	12¼	Cont Bak (A)	1	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	Apr23
1⅝	1	Cont Bak (B)	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
97½	86	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	90	89½	90	+ 2
49¼	41¼	Cont Can (1e)	*6	47¼	47	47⅛	+ ⅝
116½	113	Cont C pf (4½)	2	115	115	115	Apr19
9¼	6⅝	Cont Diam Fib	2	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅜
40⅞	38	Cont Ins (1.60a)	6	40½	40⅜	40½	
4¾	3½	Cont Motors	16	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
25	22⅛	Cont O Del (1¼e)	12	23⅞	23¼	23¼	— ½
33	25	Cont Steel (¼e)	2	30½	30½	30½	— ⅜
25⅛	15½	Cop'weld (.20e)	54	25	24⅜	24¾	— ⅛
69⅞	52½	Cop'weld pf(2½)	5	69	68⅛	68½	— ½
65⅛	58½	Corn Prods (3)	8	60⅝	60⅛	60⅛	— ⅜
177	170	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	175½	172¼	175½	Apr22
7⅞	4⅝	Coty Inc (¼e)	18	7	6⅝	6¾	
1½	⅞

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Lull in Gray Goods Marts; Prices Firm

Weekly Cotton Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., April 23—There was a lull in activity in primary cotton gray goods markets during the past week, but prices held firm and mills seemed content to mark time in view of having sold large quantities of goods during the preceding three weeks, when sales totaled well in excess of 150,000,000 yards, or about seven weeks' production. The sales for the past week, however, dropped to less than half the week's output.

Inquiry for print cloths dropped off very sharply, but interest in heavy goods seemed to increase.

Cotton Duck Inquiries

Cotton duck, in particular, was the subject of inquiry, and prospective orders were in sight for about half a million yards of heavy army duck for the British Government, presumably for knapsacks.

Drills were not particularly active. Further inquiry for sheetings was reported, especially for the bag constructions, and some trading was done in a substantial number of different weights and widths.

Small filling-in lots of print cloths were sold, but the quantities were very limited, and prices were unchanged. The 39-inch, 4-yard, 80 squares sold at 67/8 cents. Sales of 38½-inch 5.35-yard, 64x60's were made at 5 cents flat. Carded broadcloths moved only in limited quantities, the 36½-inch, 5-yard, 80x60's bringing 5⅜ cents, and the 37-inch, 4.10-yard, 100x60's selling at 67/8 cents.

Combed Goods More Active

Combed broadcloths, however, were slightly more active, as were a number of other combed yarn fabrics. The 136x60s, combed broadcloths brought 9⅝ cents for some makes, an advance of an eighth from the previous week. On the 128x68s there were sales at 9¾ cents on some of the preferred goods and the wanted deliveries.

Some business was done on poplins, the carded goods moving at 7¼ to 7⅞ cents for 3.65 yard 112x46s and 67/8 cents for 3.90 yard 100x44s, while the slub yarn 100x44s moved at 7¼ cents.

Activity in piques was the most notable feature of the combed goods division, and active dealing in 176x100s took place in several quarters at 17 cents flat.

Reduced Prices Seen Maintained In Steel Industry

NEW YORK (AP)—"Iron Age" forecast "no immediate withdrawal" of recently lowered prices on sheet and strip steel in a weekly survey.

"What is likely to happen" said Steel magazine, "is a continuance of present quotations for shipment through the second quarter until the time comes for announcement of third quarter prices."

"Satisfaction is expressed by steel companies," according to the survey, "that the cuts have gone no deeper and that other products have not been seriously affected."

Looking over the present operating scene, Iron Age said:

"Export tonnage continues to be a substantial factor in current mill operations.

"Steel orders in the aggregate are running about 10 to 25 per cent ahead of the March volume. That steel business is not much better than it is is due largely to a definite lag in building construction and railroad requirements.

"Steel operations are holding their own. The ingot rate for the industry this week is estimated at 62 per cent, unchanged from last week.

"At last the scrap market seems to point to the expectation of some improvement in steel production."

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, April 24

Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe			
Demand	$3.49⅜	$3.52¾	$8.2397
Cables	3.49⅝	3.52¾	8.2397
France—franc	.0108¾	.0200½	†
Belgium—belga	.1684	.1681	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2243	.2243	‡
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	††	††	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5309	.5309	‡
Sweden—krona	.2375	.2375	.4537
Norway—krone	††	††	.4537
Denmark—krone	††	††	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0068	.0068	.4537
Finland—finm'k	.0200x	.0200x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1765x	.1765x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0345x	.0345x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0055x	.0055x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso*‡	.2310	.2300	.7187
Brazil—milreis*‡	.0515	.0515	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1750	.1775	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.4000	.4000	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3035	.3035	.6180
Java—florin	.5368	.5366	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2175	.2200	*
Shanghai—dol	.0612	.0612	*
Sts Stlmts—dol	.4150	.4187	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8425	.8475	1.0031
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.1675x	.1675x	‡

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately 3.02283 as of March 1. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Par rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

May Department Stores

NEW YORK (AP)—Morton J. May, President of May Department Stores Co., estimated in the annual meeting that sales in February and March were more than 6 per cent ahead of the like months last year, despite unfavorable weather. He added that April sales were running ahead of April, 1939.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	
2 3¼s '45-'43	109.19	109.18	109.18
2 3¼s '46-'44	110.10	110.10	110.10
11 2¾s '47-'45	109.12	109.10	109.10
1 3½s '49-'46	111.19	111.19	111.19
2 2s '47	105	105	105
1 2½s '53-'49	105.29	105.29	105.29
5 3s '55-'51	110.24	110.23	110.23
2 2¼s '53-'51	103.27	103.27	103.27
10 2¾s '60-'55	109.1	107.31	107.31
3 2¾s '59-'56	106.31	106.31	106.31
4 2¾s '63-'58	106.20	106.20	106.20
4 2¾s '65-'60	106.22	106.20	106.22

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s '49-'44	107.30	107.30	107.30

Home Owners Loan

2 1⅛s '47-'45	101.26	101.26	101.26

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
4 Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	108	108	108
1 Alb P Wrap 6s '48	57	57	57
14 Alleghany cv 5s '44	82¼	81⅜	82¼
15 Alleghany cv 5s '49	74	73¾	74
39 Alleghany 5s '50 st	45¼	44¾	45
1 Alleg & West 4s '98	63	63	63
2 Allied Stres 4½s '51	98¾	98¾	98¾
8 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	109	-08¾	108¾
1 AmIGChem 5½s '49	65½	65¼	65⅝
2 Am T & T 5½s '43	104¼	104¼	104¼
4 Am T & T 3xs '61	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
15 Am T & T 3¼s '61	109⅜	109	-09
3 Am W W & E 6s '75	109¾	109	109
3 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	108½	-08¾	108½
23 Ang C Nitra deb '67	40	39¾	40
5 Arm Del 4s '57	103⅞	103¾	103¾
4 Arm Del 4s '55	103¾	103⅝	103¾
9 AT & SF 4s '95	105	104⅞	104⅞
4 A C Line 1st 4s '52	69½	69¼	69½
2 A C Line clt 4s '52	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞
4 A C Line 4½s 64	54	53¾	54
8 A C Line 5s '45	74	74	74
2 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	74½	74	74
11 B & O 1st mtg '48 st	67½	67⅛	67½
31 B & O 95 st A	26½	26½	26½
30 B & O 2000 st D	26⅜	26¼	26⅜
25 B & O '96 st F	26⅝	26½	26⅝
56 B & O cv '60 st	13¾	13¼	13¼
12 B & O 1st 4s '48	67⅝	67½	67½
4 B & O PLE & WV 4s '51	57	57	57
3 B & O S W '50 st	44⅝	44⅛	44⅝
21 Bang & Ar cv 4s '51	60	60	60
3 Bang & Ar cv 4s '51 st	60	60	60½
11 Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	116¼	116⅛	116¼
32 Beth Stl 3½s '52	110¼	110	110
71 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	105	104½	104½
37 Boston & Me 5s '67	49⅞	48½	49½
17 Boston & Me 5s '67 st	49½	49	49¼
13 Boston & Me 4¾s '61	49½	49	49½
13 Boston & Me 4¾s '61 st	49½	48½	49½
3 Boston & Me 5s '55	50¼	49	50¼
15 Boston & Me 5s '55 st	49¾	49	49¾
15 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66 ct	91	91	91
2 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50 ct	91	91	91
1 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	114½	114½	114½
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	97	97	97
6 Buf R & P '57 st	38⅛	38	38
17 Bur C R & Nor 5s '34	5	5	5
7 Bush Term 4s 52	69½	69¼	69¼
4 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	104¼	104¼	104¼
4 Can Nat Ry 5s 70	101¾	101¾	101¾
4 Can Nat Ry 5s 69 Jly	101⅛	101⅜	101⅜
4 Can Nat Ry 5s 69 Oct	102	101⅜	101⅜
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	97¾	97¾	97¾
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	98	97⅞	97⅞
3 Can Pac 4½s perp	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜
3 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
9 Can of Ga cn 5s 45	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
6 Cen NY Pow 3¾s 62	108¼	108¼	108¼
23 Cen Pac 5s 60	47⅛	47	47¼
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	68¾	68⅝	68⅝
1 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	17¼	17	17¼
5 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg	15½	15½	15½
21 Certain-teed 5½s 48	80½	80	80¼
1 ChampP&F (38)4¾s50	104	104	104
13 C&O 4½s 92	123¾	123⅛	123½
8 C&O 3½s 96D	99⅜	99	99
8 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	99¼	99⅛	99⅛
2 C&O rfg 3½s 63F	105	105	105
5 CB&O rfg 5s 71A	89	88¾	89
12 GB&O gen 4s 58	91⅞	91¾	91⅞
5 CB&O 4s III 49	100½	100½	100½
15 CB&Qs III 49	97	96⅞	97
18 Chi &2E Ill 5s 51	16	15¾	16
31 Chic Gt West 4s 59	3⅜	2⅞	2⅞
1 Chi I&L 4s 47	15¾	15¾	15¾
19 CMStP&Pac 5s 75	6¾	6¼	6⅝
3 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
13 CM&StP gen 4s '89	26½	26½	26½
2 Chi&NW 6½s '36	19	19	19
13 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	10½	10⅛	10½
8 Chi&NW gen 5s '87	17	17	17
41 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	3	2	2⅞
11 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	10¼	10	10
3 Chi & NW 5½s '87	16½	16½	16½
2 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	13¼	13¼	13¼
6 CRI&P 4s '88	16	16	16
6 Chi&W Ind 4½s '62	93¾	93½	93½
2 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	106	106	106
16 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	6¼	6	6¼
4 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	7¼	6¾	7¼
4 Ch&W Ind 4s '52	93½	93½	93½
10 Cit of NY 3s '80 wi	96	96	96
7 C of NY 3s I '80 wi	95⅜	95¾	95⅜
21 CCC&StL 4½s '77	50½	50	50½
6 Clev&Pitt 4½s '42 A	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Clev Sh Line 4½s '61	75	75	75
2 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	86½	86	86½
1 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	76	76	76
1 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	68	68	68
4 Col F&T 5s 70	70	70	70
4 Col&So 4½s 80	28¼	28	28¼
1 Columbia G 5s 52 May	105	105	105
7 Columbia G 5s 1961	105¼	105	105¼
6 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	110½	110½	110½
29 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	130½	130½	130½
2 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s 61	109¼	109¼	109¼
3 Con Edis 3¼s 46	106	106	106
6 Con Edis 3½s 48	107	107	107
2 Con Edis 3½s 58	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Con Edis 3½s 56	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
8 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	106	105⅞	106
1 Consum Pow 3½s 70	110¾	110¾	110¾
2 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	108½	108½	108½
7 Crown Cork 4½s 56	104¼	104	104
3 Crown Cork 4s 50	106½	106½	106½
1 Crucible Stl 4½s 48	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	29¼	29	29¼
1 Cuba RR 7½s 46	43½	43½	43½
1 Cuba RR 5s 52	38	38	38
38 Rel & Hud rfg 4s 43	56¾	55¾	56½
1 Del P&L 4½s 71	108½	108½	108½
4 D&RGW 4s 36	9¼	9¼	9¼
4 D&RGW 5s 55 asd	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
4 D&RGWest 5s 78	7	7	7
26 Det Ed 4½s 61	108¾	108¾	108¾
6 Det Ed 4s 65	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Det T Tun 4½s '61	99½	99½	99½
12 Duluth SS&A 5s '37	24½	24½	24½
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	108	108	108
1 E Ten V&G cn 5s '56	92¼	92¼	92¼
12 Erie rfg 5s '67	16	15⅞	15⅞
18 Erie rfg 5s '75	16⅛	15⅞	16
13 Erie 1st 4s '96	61⅞	60⅞	61½
64 Erie gen lien 4s '96	27⅞	27¼	27½
2 Erie cv 4s '53 A	24¼	24	24¼
4 Erie cv 4s '53 B	24¼	24	24¼
2 Erie & Jer 6s '55	61¼	61¼	61¼
2 Erie Gen 6s '57	68½	68½	68½
1 Fairbks Morse 4s '56	107½	107½	107½
5 Fed L & T 1st 6s '42	104	104	104
1 Fla E Cst 5s '74	6¾	6¾	6¾
6 Francis Sug 6s '56	57	56⅞	57
7 Gen Mot Accep 3¼s'51	104¼	104⅛	104¼
20 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	69	68½	69
4 Goodrich 4¼s '56	105	105	105
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	100½	100½	100½
2 Gt Nor 5s '73	94	94	94
6 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	87	87	87
1 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	87	87	87
29 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	108½	108¼	108¼
33 Gt Nor 4s '56 G	103¾	102⅝	103¾
34 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	94½	93¾	94
1 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	77¾	77¾	77¾
3 Gulf St Stl 5s '61	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
4 Houst'n OilTex4½s'54	100	100	100
6 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	32½	32½	32½
19 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	48	47½	48
3 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	13⅜	13¼	13¼
2 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	112	112	112
1 Ill Cen 4s '52	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
20 Ill Cen 4s '53	45½	44⅞	45⅛
20 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	47⅜	47¼	47⅜
27 Ill Cen 4¼s '66	43½	42¾	43⅜
27 LC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	48	46⅞	48
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜
4 Indus Rayon 4½s '48	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 Interb R T Tr 7s '32	74¾	74¾	74¾
2 Interb R T Tr 6s '32	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜
2 Interb R Tr 6s '32	36	36	36
10 Interb R Tr 6s '32 ct	32½	32½	32½
10 Interb R Tr rfg 5s'66ct	78⅛	78	78
3 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	78	78	78
3 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	113⅜	113¼	113¼
1 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	10	10	10
1 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C	10	10	10
2 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
22 Int Paper 6s '55	102⅜	102⅜	102½
7 Int Paper 5s '47	103½	103¼	103¼
26 Int Rys C A 6½s '47	36¾	36¼	36¾
12 Int T&T 5s '55	40	39½	39⅝
1 KCFS& M 4s '36 ct	35	35	35
2 K C South 5s '50	66¾	66¾	66¾
3 K C Term 4s '60 asd	108½	108½	108½
2 Koppers Co 4s '51	103¼	103⅛	103¼
2 Lac Gas 5½s '53	46⅞	46⅝	46¾
11 L S & M S 3½s '97	85	84	85
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	54	54	54
7 Leh Val Coal 5s '74 st	25	25	25
1 Leh Val HTerm5s'54	41¼	41¼	41¼
1 LehValNY 4½s '40 asd	41	41	41
3 LehValRy 2003 asd	13½	13½	13½
3 Libby McN&L 4s '55	104	104	104
3 Liggett&M 5s '51	130	130	130
2 Lion Oil cv 4½s '52	97	96⅝	96½
1 Loews 3½s '46	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 LoneStarGas 3½s '53	106¼	106¼	106¼
13 Louisv&Ark 5s '69	84¾	84½	84½
5 Louis&N 3½s 2003B	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
3 Louis&N 3¾s 2003	82	82	82
1 L&NAtlKnox&C4s '55	107	107	107
1 L&N Pad&M 4s '46	104½	104½	104½
1 LouGas&El 3½s '66	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
1 Manati Sug 4s '57	45½	45½	45½
3 Manit GB&N 3½s '41	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
3 Market St Ry 7s '40	77	75	77
20 McKess&Rob 5½s '50	98½	97¾	98
16 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	104	104	104
10 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
3 M-K-Tex 4s 5s '67	5¼	5¼	5¼
6 M-K-T 4½s '78	13⅞	13¾	13⅞
2 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	29	29	29
3 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	14	14	14
100 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
12 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	20	19¾	20
39 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
12 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	20	19¾	20
39 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	19⅞	19¼	19¾
3 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	19¾	19⅝	19¾
10 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝
2 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	19⅛	19¼	19⅛
6 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
6 Mob & Oh 5s '38	40	39½	40
1 Mob & Oh 5s '38 ct	38¾	38¾	38¾
24 Mob & O 4½s '77	32¾	32	32½
7 Mob & O 4½s '77 ct	32¼	32¼	32½
14 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
4 Mor & Essex 5s '55	37⅞	37½	37⅞
11 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	33	32⅞	33
8 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	43	43	43
1 Mount StTA-T 3¼s '68	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Nassau El 4s 51	100	100	100
7 Nat Dairy 3¾s 51ww	106⅜	106	106⅜
13 Nat Distill 3½s 49	106	105¾	105¾
2 Natl Steel 3s 65	103½	103½	103½
13 Natl Supply 3¾s 54	104	103⅞	104
2 New Eng T&c85s52	126¾	126¾	126¾
4 N Eng T&T 4½s61B	127⅝	127½	127⅝
2 N O Pub Sv 5s55B	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 NO Tex&m 4½s54	38½	38½	38½
18 NYC rfg 5s 2013	59⅜	59	59¼
70 NYC 4½s 2013 A	53	52¼	52½
4 NYC cn 4s 98	60¼	60	60
1 NYC cv 3¼s 52	58½	58½	58½
8 NYC&H 4s 42	92¾	92½	92¾
5 NYC HR 3½s 97	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
2 NYCh&StL 6s 41	83½	83½	83½
50 NY Ch & StL 4½s 8	57	56½	56¾
5 NYCh&StL 4s 46	85	85	85
5 NY Ch&St L 3½s'47	86½	86½	86½
2 NY Dock cv 5s '47	57½	57½	57½
9 NY Dock Co 4s '51	56⅝	55⅞	56⅜
9 NY Edis 3¼s '66	110	109⅞	110
3 NY Lack&W 4s '73 A	56½	56½	56½
10 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	22¼	22	22
2 NY NH&H cv 6s '48 reg	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
1 NY NH&H clt 6s '40	36	36	36
7 NYNH&H 4½s '67	22	22	22
1 NY NH&H 4s '57	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1 NY NH&H 3½s '47	18¾	18¾	18¾
6 NY NH&H 3½s '54	19½	19½	19½
2 NY NH&H cv 3½s '56	19¼	19¼	19¼
3 NY O&W gen5s '55	3	3	3
2 NY Steam 3½s '63	106½	106½	106½
35 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	5¼	5⅛	5¼
4 Norfolk & Sou 5s '41	75	75	75
11 Norf Sou 5s 61 ct	17⅞	17	17
53 Norf Sou 5s '61A	125	125	125
5 Norf & W 4s '96	107¾	107¾	107¾
4 Nor Am Co 4s '59	106½	106½	106½
1 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Nor Am Co 3½s '49	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Nor Ohio 5s '45	60	60	60
115 Nor Pac 6s 2047	57⅜	57⅛	57⅜
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	49	49	49
11 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	46	46	46
52 Nor Pac 4s '97	68½	67½	68⅜
4 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	109¼	109¼	109¼
6 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	109¼	109⅛	109¼
3 OklahomaG&E 3¾s'66	108¾	108¾	108¾
3 Oklahoma G&E 4s '46	106	106	106
1 OreRR & Nav 4s '46	111½	111½	111½
5 Ore Sh Line 5s '46	118⅝	116⅞	116⅞
1 Ore Sh Lin gtd 5s'46	118	118	118
6 Or-WashRR&N 4s '61	106½	106	106
10 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	109½	109⅜	109½
5 Pac G & E 3¾s '61	111¾	111¼	111¼
5 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
1 Pac T&T 3¼s '66B	110	110	110
1 Pac T&T 3¼s '66C	111½	111½	111½
4 Penn Co 4s '63	51½	51½	51½
1 Pen-Dix 6s '41 A	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
5 Pen Oh&Det 4½s8 '77	98	98	98
4 Pen P & Lt 4½s '74	109⅞	109⅝	109⅞
3 Pen P & Lt 3½s '69	107⅞	107¾	107¾
1 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	109	109	109
6 Pen RR gen 4s '65	118½	118½	118½
5 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	102¾	102½	102¾
1 Pen RR gen 4¼s8 '81	89⅞	89¼	89⅛
1 Pen RR 4½s '84 E	97¾	97⅝	97¾
5 Pen RR 4½s '48	97½	97½	97½
1 Pen RR 3¾s '70	113¾	113¾	113¾
7 Pen RR 3¼s '52	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
5 Peo GL & C Chi 5s '47	86¾	86¾	86¾
1 Peoria & E 1st 4s '40	116½	116½	116½
27 Pere Marq 5s '56	66¾	66¾	66¾
6 Pere Marq 4½s '56	67	66⅞	67
1 Pheips Dodge 3½s '52	60	60	60
2 Phil Bal & Wash 5s '74	110	110	110
1 Phil B & W 4½s '81 D	114¾	114¾	114¾
1 Phila Co 5s '67	108¼	108¼	108¼
4 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	106	105⅞	105⅞
1 Philippine Ry 4s 37	3½	3½	3½
1 Phillips Pet 3s 48	7¼	7¼	7¼
5 PCC & St L 4½s 77	110½	110½	110½
4 Pitts & W Va 4½s 58A	99½	99½	99½
1 Pitt&WVa 4½s8 60C	51	51	51
15 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	51¼	51¼	51¼
28 Por Ri A Tob 6s 42st	73½	73½	73¾
25 Por Ri AT 6s 42 unst	83	82½	83
20 Postal Tel&C 5s 53	23⅜	23½	23½
1 Purity Bak 5s 48	104¼	104¼	104¼
13 Readg 4½s8 97 A	67¾	67	67¾
1 Rem Rand 4¼s 56ww	101¾	101⅜	101⅜
11 Rem Rand 4¼s 56xw	100½	100¼	100¼
3 Republic Steel 5½s 54	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
10 Republic Steel 4½s61	97¾	97¾	97¾
8 Republic Steel 4½s8 56	98	97⅝	98
2 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	11	11	11
5 Roch G&E 3½s 69	110	110	110
11 StLIM&S4s R&G 33	64	63¼	63¼
10 StLPeoNW5s48	24	24	24
9 StLRM&Pac 5s 55 st	47	45	47
1 St L S F 5s 50 B	18	18	18
46 St L S F 4½s8 78	13	12½	12¾
16 StLSF4½s78ct ex	12½	12	12½
3 St L S W 5s 50 A	13½	13¼	13½
1 St L S F 4s 50A ct	12½	12½	12½
4 St L SW 5s 52	20½	20½	20½
5 St Paul Un D 5s '72	116	116	116
16 Seab A L cn 6s '45	6	5¾	6
8 Sea Air Fla 6s 35Bct	2	2	2
25 Shell Un 2½s '54	96¾	96¾	96¾
29 Simmons cv 4s '52	102½	102	102
4 Socony-Vac 3s '64	106	106	106
26 So Bell T&T 3s '79	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
3 So Col Pow 6s '47	103½	103½	103½
11 Sou Kraft 4¼s '46	102	102	102
18 Sou Pac 4½s '49 unst	49¾	49¾	49¾
29 Sou Pac 4½s '81	44¼	44	44⅜
69 So Pac 4½s '69	44½	44⅜	44⅝
10 So Pac rfg 4s '55	59¼	59	59¼
18 So Pac clt 4s '49	45	44⅞	45
25 So Pac 4½s 49 reg	42	42	42
70 So Pac 3¾s '46	51	50	51
42 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	48¼	47⅜	48¼
2 South Ry gen 6s '56	76	76	76
21 SouthRygen4s'56	58	57¾	57¾
1 So Ry 5s Ry ctf '51	70	70	70
3 Stand Oil N J 2¾s '53	105¾	105½	105½
7 T R R A St L 5s '44	104¾	104

Victoria Pupils Plant Seedlings To Feed Koalas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE—Children in the State schools of Victoria are working to preserve the koala, the quaint, Australian bear, which is threatened with extinction as a result of years of destruction by fur-hunters and trappers, by bushfires, and by scarcity of natural food. There are now heavy penalties for shooting the koala or for keeping him in captivity, in which almost invariably the bear languishes.

As part of the effort to encourage koalas to multiply, special reserves have been set apart in which they may live unmolested. Among these is one on Phillip Island, in Westernport Bay, off the coast of Victoria, in which about 700 bears are thriving already. The only problem is to provide suitable species of eucalyptus for their food, for they will eat only a limited number of varieties, among them the manna gum, the swamp gum, the red gum, the red river gum, and the long-leafed box.

The State school children are planting seeds of these trees and tending the seedlings until they are about five inches high. They are then sent to Phillip Island, to be planted in the koala reserve, which extends over 260 acres. Forty schoolboys spent a week on the island recently, starting the planting of the trees, and so far more than 3,000 seedlings from the schools have been placed in the reserve. Many more consignments are expected this autumn and in the next spring, and if the work is carried on upon the present scale, a plentiful supply of food for the koalas of the future is assured.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information

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BOSTON
Adjacent to The Mother Church
Attractively
Furnished Housekeeping Suites
with thoroughly equipped kitchens, 1 to 4 rooms, some with tile bath and shower. Convenient to all Boston activities.
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HERMOSA BEACH, CALIFORNIA
THE VURPILLAT
Location Ocean Front Doubles and Singles
Rates Reasonable 840 Strand Phone 5906

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur guides; cars also by the hour. KEN 1022 Charles W. Cosman, 95 Gainsboro St., Boston

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Well-cared-for homes, rent or sell.
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. YO. 5151

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR-COMPANION, college graduate, seeks summer employment; willing to travel. T. C. DAVIS, Box 195, Wesleyan Station, Middletown, Conn

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

N. Y. C., 69 West 94th St.—One room, bath and kitchen; refrigeration, telephone; furnished or unfurnished; quiet home, private house; references required. RI. 9-0755.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Business girl wishes to share apartment; reasonable; attractive neighborhood. Call Eliot 7751 evenings or Saturday

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 84th, 510 East—1½, 3, 4 rooms all outside, spacious dining lovers off living rooms; commodious closets, roof deck, newest soundproofing, elevator, exceptional values, half block to Carl Schurz Park.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PACKARD De Luxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates; insured; owner-driver; best references. BACHMAN, Brooklyn. N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2266.

BEAUTY SHOPS

"ATTENTION"—Keep your eyes wide open in search for beauty!" Call or write for free pamphlet. Specializing in Permanents, white or gray hair. DORE SALON, 230 Boylston Street, Boston. Phone Ken. 3271.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3319

COUNTRY BOARD

GLENWOOD LODGE. Overlooking Hudson Palisades—Ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees; airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors; modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership management; reasonable. 390 North Broadway, Yonkers, Nepperhan 881.

EGGS

Large WHITE FARM FRESH EGGS delivered to your home or office, 36c per dozen. L. BOOSE, 728 Columbus Avenue, N. Y. C.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS HIGHLY SELECTIVE MEN & WOMEN BUSINESS SERVICE WO 2-2080 280 B'way N. Y. C. LOUISE C. HAHN

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CHAIRS, TABLES, COAT RACKS SELL RENT
HUBBARD 6767 JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
660 Park Square Building, Boston

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

FUR STORAGE

NOOBAR BASHIAN CUSTOM FURRIER
Bonded and Licensed for COLD STORAGE
George L. Curtis, Ladies' Tailor
12 West Street, Boston HAN. 5971

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOSIERY AND HANDBAG SALESGIRLS
Also cash register experience
Must be thoroughly experienced
Apply MILES SHOES
133 East Front Street, Plainfield, N. J.,
or 345 Hudson Street, N. Y. C.

MARRIED women for counter work in midtown cafeteria serving lunch only. Apply mornings, Canterbury Lunch, 331 Madison Avenue, N. Y. C.

REFINED woman take care girl (7 yrs.); complete charge business couple's 4-room house; sleep in. Write Box A-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HOUSES FOR SALE

FOREST HILLS, PITTSBURGH—Five-room, modern; hardwood floors, fireplace, heated garage; large lot; near school; excellent neighborhood. PE 5209.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

EST. —— HENRY P. TOWNSEND —— 1916
Moving, crating, packing, shipping; fireproof storage; member of Allied Van Lines, Inc. 224 Elmer St., Westfield, N. J. Tel. 2-1621.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

MOVING, LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

MOVERS, PACKERS — Responsible service, local, long distance. WOOD BROS., 40 Water Street, Arlington, Mass. ARL. 0210-0211.

REAL ESTATE

Alvord Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
in Brookline, Newtons Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1504

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 239 Beacon St.—Double or single rooms, newly renovated; board optional; near Public Garden. Com. 8495. Permanent, transients.

ONE HOUR FROM N. Y. C.—Comfortable year-round home in country with widower, children, for single man wanting companionship; board optional; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box W-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. — Desirable rooms, quiet, rest and study; near church; $1 daily; special weekly rates. Hotel Troy, 1510 Pacific Avenue.

BOSTON, 362 Commonwealth Ave., cor. Mass. Ave., Apt. 6—Attractive, quiet room adjoining bath; near Christian Science church. HULIT, KEN. 9196.

EAST ORANGE, NEW JERSEY. 82 South Burnett Street — Bright, convenient, reasonable homelike room. Orange 4-1163.

HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opposite Y. M. C. A.
ROOMS (All With Bath)
$1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special Weekly Rates—Friendly Service
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y., 35-63 79th St., Apt. 3-F—Exceptional sunny corner room, 4 windows, twin beds, private bath. HA. 6-4346.

N. Y. C., 230 West 97th St., Apt. 3B—Comfortable, quiet studio; water, telephone, elevator; business person preferred; $5.50. Riverside 9-2983.

N. Y. C., 2647 Broadway (100th), Apt. 6-W—Quiet, near bath; $5.00; elevator; convenient transportation, churches. AC. 4-2384 (Mitchel).

N. Y. C., 495 W. End Ave. (Apt. 4-N)—Single, double; semi-private bath; convenient transportation; kitchen privileges; $6 up. SU 7-7625.

N. Y. C., 235 West 103 (Apt. 4-D)—Attractive large single for lady; front; quiet, convenient, homelike; kitchen privileges; elevator.

N. Y. C., 171 W. 71 (Broadway)—In refined, harmonious home; single, private bath; also bed-living room. Apt. 12-A.

ROOMS TO LET
Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

FLUSHING, N. Y., 43-67 149th St.: Fl. 9-4974 J—Double or single room; sunny; good view; bus at door; parking; low rates. Shannon.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR-Mechanic, 5 years with Christian Scientist; English; go anywhere. SIMMONS, 430 E. 65th St. (Apt. 54), N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED gardener, 49, Dutch. American citizen desires position as caretaker on an estate. Box N-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER, very capable woman, drives car; excellent references. Box B-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MIDDLE-AGED lady with car desires employment; is careful driver, pianist, some knowledge of typing; has had hotel and tea-room experience; Christian Scientists preferred. ETHEL FARLEY, Farley, Mass.

SPACE TO LET

AVAILABLE May 1st, coffee shop and restaurant and location in resident hotel; kitchen partially equipped, dining room completely furnished. Hotel Gralyn, 20 Charlesgate W., Boston.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

BIBLE READING Voice, diction, stance. Classes forming. Private instruction. Kenmore 1957, Boston. MARJORIE KEITH STACKHOUSE, BLI., Ed.M.

SINGERS WANTED for World's Fair Concert. ROBERT MALONE, Carnegie Hall Choral. CO. 5-9739, N. Y. C.

TERMITE CONTROL

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING COMPANY —specialists in insect-control for 26 years—offers free termite inspection of your home and detailed report. 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS. All makes sold, rented and repaired. HUDSON TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1 Newark Ave., Jersey City, N. J. Berg 4-8333.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

New Jersey

CAMDEN

Hand Bags Gloves

Famous Maid
HOSIERY SHOPS
Lingerie Cor. Broadway and Pine Streets Camden, N. J.

CRANFORD

TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD N.J.
PHONE 1492
Coal Lumber Millwork
Mason Materials Hardware
Paint

EAST ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 4-5382. Daily except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COAL—COKE
FUEL OIL
Automatic Heating Equipment with coal or oil
A. H. HOLMES JR.
560 No. Grove St OR 3-0420

ARUS
Cleaners, Tailors, Furriers
FUR STORAGE
Relining Remodeling
Prepare your Spring Clothes now
ALL ARTICLES FULLY INSURED
299 Park Avenue OR 2-2659

Every Purchase Counts

Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

EAST ORANGE
(Continued)

Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC.
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVE.
Near Grove St. OR 3-1244

RADIO REPAIRS
Free Inspection and Estimate
RADIO ELECTRIC
7 Washington St. Phone OR. 4-2341

ALL
LAUNDRY SERVICES
Personal Attention to Details
BOND LAUNDRIES
We invite your inspection any day
317 MAIN STREET Or. 4-7575

Complete Line of
Sportswear
Daytime Frocks
Lingerie and Hose
RUBY LANE STORES
560 Central Ave. at Evergreen Pl

For Your
Fire and Automobile
INSURANCE
SEE
E. V. Starkweather
Agent and Broker
63 No. Munn Ave. Or 3-7136

ENGLEWOOD

JEAN'S
Millinery Shop
57 West Palisade Avenue

WEAVER'S
47 EAST PALISADE AVENUE
A Department Store for Your Convenience
Complete assortment of fresh new merchandise.
Coats, Suits, Dresses, Lingerie, Dress Accessories, Linens, Beddings, Curtains, Draperies, Silks, Woollens, Dress Cottons, Notions, Sewing Needs, Millinery.
Mail and Phone Orders Promptly Filled
TELEPHONE ENGLEWOOD 3-5800

For Dignified Service, try
Community Cleaners & Dyers Inc.
83 West Palisade Avenue

Flowers By Wire
Gladden every day with flowers
ART FLOWER SHOP, Inc.
8 No. Dean St. Phone Englewood 3-4884-5

HACKENSACK

WILLNER'S
Lingerie—Gloves—Hosiery
Corsets
All garments fitted to suit the individual figure by our expert corsetieres
168 Main St., Hackensack
5 E. Palisade Ave., Englewood

HOBOKEN

LEWIS'
Children's and Infants' Wear
522 WASHINGTON ST.
Note Our New Address

STEVENS BARBER SHOP
FRANK PELUSO, Prop.
Complete Barber Service
MANICURING BOOTBLACK
605 WASHINGTON STREET

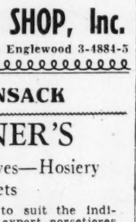
IRVINGTON

AUSTIN'S
Millinery
Open Evenings Till 9 P. M.
1043 Springfield Ave. 219 Main St.
Irvington, N. J. Orange, N. J.

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Journal Square 2-6092-R daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The TRUST COMPANY of NEW JERSEY
● Convenient Branches for All Business Sections of Hudson County



George Fangmann, Inc.
Est. 1890
COKE, COAL, OIL
262-266 New York Avenue
Jersey City, N. J. WEBSTER 4-1360

HOLSTE-PLATT CO.
Certified
COAL and FUEL OIL
Also Genuine KOPPERS COKE
372-390 Mercer St. Jersey City
Tel. Bergen 3-2426

JERSEY CITY
(Continued)

SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
29-35 E. 30th St., Bayonne
Tel. Bay 3-4600

MAPLEWOOD

PERCY A. SLINN
Painting, Paperhanging, and Carpenter Jobbing
General Maintenance about the home
638 Self Master Parkway, Union, N. J.
Unionville 2-3482

BEST BROS.
Good Things to Eat
Butter — Eggs
Home Made Sausage
Broilers — Roasting Chickens
Livingston 6-0567

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Royal Scarlet Red Pitted Cherries, 3 cans 59c
Swansdown Flour ..... pkg. 27c
Baker's Cocoanut ..... can 9c
Baker's Chocolate ..... ½ lb. pkg. 17c
Rumford Baking Powder
177 MAPLEWOOD AVE., SO 2-4300

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 2-1280 10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU.

Custom Made Permanent Waves
WILLIAMS
The Hairdresser
24 Church St. Montclair 2-7242

Fine Jewelry
HENKE'S, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1889
Claridge Theatre Bldg. Montclair, N. J.

Individual Millinery
Silver HATS
Ready-Made and to Order
Agents for Dobbs Hats
10 Church Street

Dorothy Chadwick
Luncheon . Dinner
Telephone Montclair 2-8055 33 Park Street Montclair, N. J.

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST MONTCLAIR

NEWARK

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When Better Laundering Is Done CRESCENT Will Do It
LAUNDERING DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200, Newark, N. J.

Be Sure About Your Furs
Store Them in Our Dry Cold Storage Vaults
Minimum Charge $2. Includes Free Glazing
Furs remodelled and repaired
J. Chesloff Corporation
11 Halsey Street Ma. 2-2927 and 2931

HAHNE & CO.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

The Bean Pot
27 WASHINGTON ST., cor. James
Luncheon from 35c, Dinner from 50c
Sunday Dinner from 75c
Harmonious Surroundings
Special Parties

SOUTH ORANGE

ALBERT VOSS
Circulating Library
Stationery, Toys, Games
Waterman Fountain Pens
21 Vose Ave. SO 2-1656

WEST ORANGE

Ford OR. 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
Authorized Ford Agency
New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes
85 MAIN STREET

PASSAIC

Meats and Poultry
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
The Best of Everything for the Table
ROSEMAWR FOOD SHOP
586 BROADWAY
PASSAIC, N. J.
PHONE PASSAIC 2-2232

SMITH'S
BABY SHOPPE
Passaic's Foremost Juvenile Department Store
626-628 Main Avenue

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-8592-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PLAINFIELD
(Continued)

The State Trust Company
Plainfield, N. J.
Member Federal Deposit Ins. Corp.
"Bank by the Clock"
Offering Complete Banking Facilities

FUEL OIL KOPPERS COKE
GEO. O. STEVENS OAL
747 WEST FRONT ST.
TEL. PLFD 6-0642

Vogel and Tanzer
Choice Meats—Fancy Groceries
Fruits and Vegetables. Fresh Daily
—Birds Eye Foods—
PROMPT FREE DELIVERY
South Ave. Cor. Berckman St.
Tel. PL. 6-9373

RED BANK

"Footwear of Distinction"
Exclusive Agents
Red Cross Shoes
Size 4 to 10—Width AAAAA to EEE
Albert S. Miller Shoe Co.
18 Broad St., Red Bank Ph. 1264

RIDGEWOOD

Juvenile FASHION CENTER
Gifts for every occasion
L. M. WESTERMAN
1 E. Ridgewood Avenue Ri. 6-3733

Every Flower a Forget-Me-Not
Schweinfurth FLORIST
63 No. Van Dien Avenue
Tel. Ridgewood 6-4760—4761

MR. WILLIAM
Formerly with Best & Co.
Now with
Le ROY HAIRDRESSER
33 Oak Street Ri. 6-4055

SALES SERVICE PARTS
Ford
LINCOLN ZEPHYR MERCURY
Helard-Guildford Corp.
619 N. Maple Ave., Hoboken Ri 6-5900

RUTHERFORD

FIELDER'S
Tydol-Veedol
Service Station
Complete Spring Servicing our Specialty
217 Park Ave. Ru. 2-7990

Park Cleaning Company
Quality Dry Cleaning and Pressing
For Fur Storage and Guaranteed Moth Proofing
Call Ru. 2-0813-4 124 Park Ave.
No connections with any other store

Park Hardware Company
ODORA CLOSETS . . $1.00 up
ODORA CHESTS . . . . . .59 up
MOTH BALLS, FLAKES, .10 package
130 PARK AVE. RU. 2-6130

TEANECK

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE RD Teaneck 6-4991

DRY CLEANING RUGS CLEANED
Home Town Laundries, Inc.
Front Street Teaneck 6-8700
A Service to Meet Every Need

WESTFIELD

Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Walk-Over Shoes
for Men
NEE DELL SHOE STORES
135 E. Broad St. Westfield, N. J.

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL Yard and Office
OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH
SERVICE
517 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

Stetson Hats Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
Westfield and Plainfield, N. J.
Nunn-Bush Shoes
McGregor Sportswear

LEDIG'S ELM ST. SERVICE
Everything You Expect to Find
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
at a Good Service Station
138 Elm St., Westfield, N. J.
Tel. WE. 2-1134

CORBY'S
Enterprise Laundry, Inc.
Laundering, Dry Cleaning
and Rug Cleaning
Fur Storage
From Westfield Call WX-2200

WESTFIELD
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Westfield 2-1386 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Announcing Our New Location
Thanks to the support of our many friends we outgrew the store at 18 Elm Street. In our new showroom you may see the World's Best in Refrigerators, Electric and Gas Ranges, Laundry Equipment, Radio Sets, for your home or car, Kitchen Cabinets, etc. We service all makes of Refrigerators and all types of Radios and Electrical Appliances. Estimates given on Heating Equipment and Kitchen Modernization.
Open Evenings
VAN BROS. INC.
109 North Ave. W. Tel. WE 2-1718
Westfield, N. J.

Klinger's Market, Inc.
70 Elm Street, Westfield, N. J.
Meats, Groceries and Vegetables
Phones:
West. 2-4080—4081—4082—4083
PROMPT DELIVERY SERVICE

WEST NEW YORK

PERFECT DIAMONDS
Unexcelled Selection
OF FINE JEWELRY
WATCHES and DIAMONDS
CONSCIENTIOUS AND EXPERT SERVICE
L. J. Rad JEWELER
639 BERGENLINE AVENUE
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

Pennsylvania
ALLENTOWN
FLOWERS
For Every Occasion
NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
906-912 Hamilton St. Telephone 9685

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

ARNOLD'S BAKERY
Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St. Allentown, Pa.
Four Retail Stores for Your Convenience

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
The Store of Famous Shoes
710 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children

BETHLEHEM

The World's Finest Pianos
Steinway Kimball
Weaver Musette
Wurlitzer Sterling
Expert Piano Tuning
Furniture—Elec. Refs.—Radios
GOODENOUGH'S
Next to Hotel Bethlehem

PARKER'S
Fine Groceries and Candies
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
554 Main St. Telephone 500

CHESTER

The Prize of the Pasturest
Milk, Cream, Chocolate Milk
Butter—Complete Dairy Service!
BERGDOLL'S DAIRY
Phone Chester 5-2328
BOOTHWYN, PA.

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone W92-387 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BRIDAL BOUQUET
by ALVIN
Start Your Service in Sterling
"PLACE SETTING" FOR ONE PERSON 6 PIECES
ONLY . . $11.66
Ask Us About It.
☆
Erie Representative
FORD E. O'DELL
Watches Diamonds
24 WEST 10TH STREET

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE
(Continued)

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
Department Store Erie, Penn.
Women's Air-Step Oxfords $6.00

HARRISBURG

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
FROSTED FRUITS *and* VEGETABLES
Daugherty Quality Food Market
Second and State Sts., Phone 8274

10 lbs. EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY only 80c
Economy Family Flat Bundle
Flat Work Finished
FAME CAREFUL
Launderers—Rug and Dry Cleaners
1005-19 N. 6th St. Phone 2-4242

M. Lee Goldsmith
6 North Market Square
Furniture Gifts Interior Decoration
Floor Coverings Venetian Blinds
Window Shades Slip Covers
Draperies Awnings

HUGHES DRAPERY SHOP
Interior Decorating
Business Phone 3-6138 231 N. 2nd St.
Residence Phone 3-2054 Harrisburg, Pa.

Phone 6556 Artistic Repairing
STEGER BROTHERS
MASTERS IN
Modern and Antique Furniture Refinishing and Upholstering
321 BROAD STREET

"Be Kind to Your Clothes"
CLEANERS TAILORS HATTERS FURRIERS
Model
1210 No. Third St. Telephone 2-4266

Jeannette Howell
Gowns, Coats and Hats
Dauphin Bldg., Market St.
(take elevator to second floor)
Formerly of the New York Dress Shop

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown
Raiser's
For Better Foods
OGONTZ 26-27
West Ave. and Leedom Streets

"GUARANTEED OK USED CARS"
BROWER CHEVROLET
815 GREENWOOD AVENUE
Ogontz 172 Majestic 0265

Distinctive Personalized Coiffures
Ernest Beauty Salon
407 York Rd., Ogontz 1388

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Pennypacker 9196, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CAPEHART

The world's finest automatic Phonograph-Radio. Plays 20 records (40 selections) both sides. The Chippendale, $1145. Others from $595.
• Terms • Allowances • Brochure Gratis
SHRYOCK RADIO CO.
Penn A. C. Bldg. Rittenhouse 84

CORRECT PLUMBING
IRWIN H. ENGLISH
COMFORTABLE HEATING
Since 1914
1831 Brandywine Street Poplar 4687
Evening—Ger. 6090—Che. 3091

MEYERS DAIRIES
AMBLER, PA.
Milk from Montgomery County Farms
Oil Burners Gas Appliances Refrigeration
Harry L. Stilwell & Son
Plumbing and Heating
N. W. Corner 13th and Windrim Ave.
Phone Michigan 3124 Philadelphia, Pa.

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
AIR CONDITIONED
A. SCHWARZ, Prop.
209 WEST CHELTEN AVE.
PHILADELPHIA
Your Individualism Is Our Objective
Open Wed. and Fri. Eves. Phone Ger. 5812

FOR YOUR NEXT SUIT SEE
Sid Kauffman
Custom tailored to your measure, from $29.75
Bacharach-Kauffman Co.
1323 WALNUT STREET
TAILORS—HABERDASHERS

Swiss American Precision
Watch and Clock Repairing
GUERRY & RIESTER
Hamilton, Longines, Elgin and Gruen
Liberal allowance on your old watch
41 So. 16th St. Rittenhouse 7140

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA
(Continued)

THE IDEAL
Pearl Restringing Company
Expert Oriental Pearl Restringing While You Wait
Knotting 25c, $1—Plain Restringing 50c
Beaded Bags Repaired
All Kinds of Jewelry Repaired
GRACE A. CLYMER
812 Real Estate Trust Bldg. Pen. 3859

PITTSBURGH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Mayflower 8339, 10 to 12 noon, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INSURANCE
New Lower Rates
Automobile Insurance
C. R. Roth & Son Company
Peoples Bank Building
PHONES {COURT 0275 / CHURCHILL 2208

READING

More People in Berks County EAT
Maier's BREAD
Than Any Other Kind
640 PARK AVENUE

Famous All Over Pennsylvania for the Excellence of Its Foods!
The CRYSTAL
RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP
Established 1911
537-545 Penn Street

Edwin W. Haas
Painting and Decorating
Estimates Furnished
Work Guaranteed
821 RITTER ST. DIAL 34620

ST. LAWRENCE Electropure MILK
BEST—Because It's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

NOW!
POMEROY'S
64th ANNIVERSARY SALE
once-a-year bargains in every department! *Come! Share!*

SCRANTON

C. Young
Your Hairdresser
Now for Your Spring
"PERMANENT"
COAL EXCHANGE BUILDING

LEWIS & REILLY, INC.
"Always Busy"
FOOTWEAR
112-116 WYOMING AVE.
SCRANTON, PA.

Washable Shades
for every window
Scrubbable . . . time after time with brush, soap and water
HENRY KUCK
226 Adams Avenue

WOODLAWN
FARM DAIRY
WOODLAWN MILK
ARISTOCRAT ICE CREAM
DOLLY MADISON ICE CREAM
Scranton—Pittston—Wilkes-Barre

OVERBROOK TOWN SHOP
(RESTAURANT)
Air Conditioned
Good food, well served
No liquor. Closed on Sundays
309 NORTH WASHINGTON AVENUE
Branch for Baked Goods and Light Lunches
106 State Street, Clarks Summit

SEWICKLEY

Cocomalt
CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
"The Market for Good Things to Eat"
Established 1851
Tel. Sewickley 1105 425 Beaver Street

SWARTHMORE

SOMETHING DIFFERENT
Abbotts De Luxe Vanilla Fudge Ice Cream
MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY
ON THE CORNER WE DELIVER

TURTLE CREEK

Awnings and Venetian Blinds
W. L. ZISCHKAU
524 Osborne Street Valley 2516
Best Grade at Lowest Prices

WILKINSBURG

Stephens
Flowers for Everybody
CHurchill 5100 615 Wood St.

YORK

FUR STORAGE in Our
NEW DRY COLD STORAGE VAULTS
on the premises
2% OF YOUR OWN VALUATION
Cleaning—Repairing—Remodeling
Low Summer Rates
YORK FUR SHOP 31 N. George St. Dial 48200
Under Personal Supervision of M. J. Rosnick

There's perfection of fit in
VITALITY SHOES for Women
$5.00 to $6.75
REINEBERG'S
52-53 South George Street

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Abeyance — *A-bay'-anse* (first *a* as in *sofa*, second long, third clipped-short).

Whatever is held in abeyance is actively suppressed. Our use of the word, however, is traceable to the French, where, for example, the phrase *droit en abeiance* means "a right which is suspended." The foundations of the word are the Latin *ad*, "to," and *badare*, "to gape." (The recognized manifestation of suspense was, obviously, to open the mouth.)

Asshur (Hos. 14:3)—*Ash'-ur* (*a* short, *u* clipped).

The regular Hebrew name for Assyria, a powerful empire in Hosea's day, in the valley of the river Tigris.

Carnally (Rom. 8:6)—*Kar'-nal-ly* (first *a* as in *arm*, second as in *account*).

Disciples (Matt. 5:1) — *Dih-si'-plz*.

A disciple (Latin *discipulus*, "student, listener," from *discere*, "to learn") is in a broad sense one who receives instruction from another; but the word also suggests that he has learned to believe in the truth of, and to practice the doctrines of, his teacher.

Effaced—*Eh-faced'*.

This word is from the French *effacer*, "to erase a face or appearance."

Ephraim (Hos. 14:8) — *E'-fray-im* (*e* long, *a* quick-long, *i* short).

Its literal meaning in the Hebrew is "doubly fruitful."

Evil — *E'-v'l* (the *i* is not sounded).

Galatians — *Ga-lay'-shanz* (first *a* as in *sofa*, second as in *ace*, third as in *account*).

Grandeur—*Gran'-dyour*.

Harmony — *Har'-mo-ny* (with *o* as in *obey*).

Incubus — *In'-ku-bus* (*i* short, first *u* as in *unite*, second clipped-short).

This word is derived from a combination of the Latin *in*, "upon," and *cubare*, "to lie down," their significance being readily apparent in our word "incubate." In a general sense the word is now used to designate anything that is fearfully burdensome or oppressive.

Lasciviousness — *La-siv'-ih-us-ness* (*a* as in *account*, both *i*'s short, *u* as in *circus*).

Material—*Ma-teer'-ih-al* (first *a* as in *sofa*, second syllable rhymes with *here*, *i* short, second *a* clipped).

Multitude—*Mul'-tih-tude* (last *u* long).

Panacea — *Pan-a-see'-a* (first *a* short, second and third as in *sofa*, *ee* as in *feet*).

As the Greek *pan*, "all," and *ak-*, base of *akeomai*, "I heal," suggest, a panacea is regarded as "a universal, all-healing remedy."

Peremptory — Preferably *per-emp'-to-rih*; Webster's records a pronunciation with the principal accent on the first syllable, secondary on the third.

In Roman law, a *peremptorius* ("destructive, decisive, final") action took away the right of debate or other function; and our word retains the original decisiveness and finality — leaving no other choice or refusal. It suggests "imperious, positive, conclusive."

Perverteth—*Pur-vert'-eth*.

From *'avath*, a primitive Hebrew root meaning "to wrest, falsify, overthrow."

Propensities—*Pro-pen'-sih-tiz*.

The word is derived from a combination of the Latin roots *pro*, "forward," and *pendere*, "to hang"; and so it indicates a proneness, a strong leaning of the will, a lasting bent. As the roots suggest, the word points downward; and, consequently, propensities are usually of a low order.

Righteousness — *Ri'-chus-ness* (*i* as in *ice*, *u* as in *circus*, *e* as in *get*).

Raca—*Ray'-ka* (first *a* long, second as in *sofa*).

This word is the Greek *hraka*, an expression of contempt (from the Chaldee), and means "empty one, worthless fellow."

Spirit—*Spir'-it* (each *i* short).

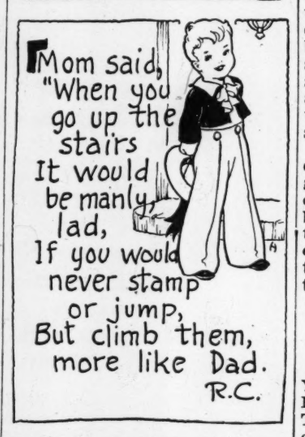
Transgressors (Hos. 14:9) — *Trans-gress'-ors*.

The word *posheim*, rendered "transgressors," means literally "those who revolt or refuse to be subject to rightful authority."

Zealous—*Zel'-us*.

The word is derived from the Greek *zelos*, "fervent rivalry, ardor."

Manly Manners



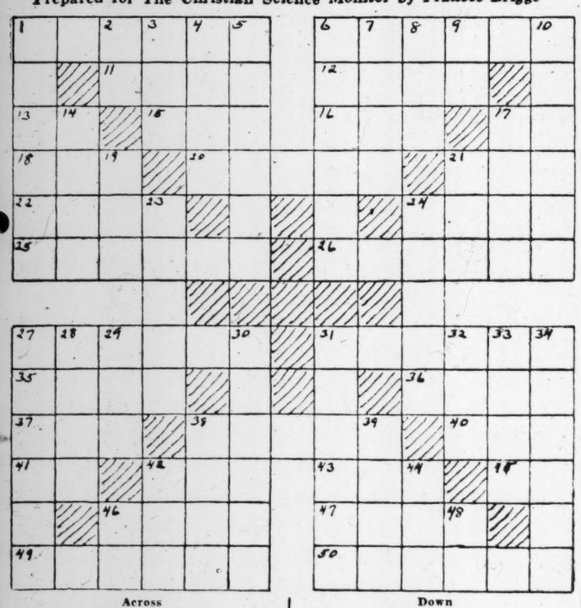
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A bell, weighing about 17,000 pounds, in the tower of the Tom Gate of Christ Church, Oxford, England.
2. On the Fenway, Boston, Mass.: houses works of Raphael, Titian, Rembrandt, Cellini, and many other old masters.
3. Northern France. It is 310 miles long and empties into the Seine; the scene of German defeat by the allied British and French, Sept. 2-5, 1914 (1st battle of the Marne), and by the Americans, British, and French, July-August, 1918 (2nd battle of the Marne).
4. A name compounded from its terminal cities of Tampa and Miami, Fla., joins the Atlantic with the Gulf of Mexico across the Everglades.
5. A large amphibious bear found in the Arctic region.
6. Damascus, because of its beautiful site.
7. An island in New York Harbor; United States immigrant station.
8. An inland sea in northern Canada.
9. Manhattan, Kansas.
10. A famed beach, where the temperature of the water maintains a year-round average of 75 degrees, in Hawaii.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Where is Pernambuco?
6—What is first name of Pickwick's man in "Pickwick Papers"?
11—What is a city of Kyushu, Japan?
12—Who was twelfth king of Judah?
13—Where is Winder (abbr.)?
15—Cage of an elevator or lift is what?
16—A decurion was overseer of how many households?
17—What is symbol for tin?
18—What is an antonym of "moist"?
20—The avahi is a shrub, fruit, or lemur—which?
21—Who was one of sons of Zophah (I Chron. 7:37)?
22—Who was any one of several kings of Amalekites?
24—What is name of an Italian resort?
25—What is the half mask worn at masquerades?
26—Who was founder of the Naamites?
27—What is a city of California?
31—In whose book do you read of Balnibarbi?
35—Who was one of sons of Jerahmeel (I Chron. 2:25)?
36—Who is an Ibsen heroine?
37—What is first name of author of "The Spoilers"?
38—What would you get from a seraphine?
40—Where is Osterode (abbr.)?
41—Symbol for terbium is what?
42—Who was father of Osiris?
43—A Russian isba is built of what (sing.)?
45—What is Latin for "and"?
46—What is a commune of Campania, Italy?
47—Who was son of Eliphaz (Gen. 36:11)?
49—What is capital of Nejd and of Saudi Arabia?
50—What was first name of Mann, American educationist?

Down

1—What is capital of Iraq?
2—While.
3—What is the Caucasian ibex?
4—Who was one of spies, son of Joseph, of tribe of Issachar (Num. 13:7)?
5—What is a city of Texas on Rio Grande?
6—Who was an ancient Roman god of seed sowing?
7—Who was ancestor of Hushim (I Chron. 7:12)?
8—Would a jager be an owl, man, or hut?
9—Where did Job dwell?
10—Where is Covent Garden?
14—What was name of Jason's ship?
17—What is sodium carbonate?
19—A tugui is what?
21—In speaking of Biblical Bigvai, what pronoun would you use?
23—What was the second river of Paradise (Gen. 2:13)?
24—What was language of ancient Rome?
27—Who was author of "The Scottish Chiefs"?
28—Who was one of Midianite chieftains defeated by Gideon?
29—Where is Cananea (abbr.)?
30—Who was mother of King Jehoshaphat (I Kings 22:42)?
31—Where was ark kept from last days of Joshua to time of Samuel?
32—What is condensed vapor?
33—A kongu is a goat, fish, or tree—which?
34—What river of France flows to the Maine?
38—Pinochle players do what?
39—What is a lake of Italy?
42—What is the gazelle of Tibet?
44—What fish has elongate pikelike body?
46—Where is Painted Post (abbr.)?
48—Symbol for radium is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Daily Quotation

BE thou prepared for the fight if thou wilt have the victory. If thou desire to be crowned, fight manfully, endure patiently.— THOMAS À KEMPIS.

Daily Anecdote

Lincoln's Decision

There may be general knowledge that the standard gauge of the American railways is four feet, eight and one half inches, but much less concerning the manner in which that width of split inches came about.

With an expanding transportation system, the necessity for a standard track gauge became obvious.There must necessarily be an interchange of equipment between the fast multiplying number of lines, and of course this could not be accomplished in the absence of such a standard. At that period the two lines of greatest length had, in one instance, a gauge of four feet, nine inches, and in the other four feet eight inches. Their negotiations as to this difference resulted in a deadlock; each naturally wished to retain its own gauge, and so obviate the necessity for moving all its rails, and could muster an array of arguments for its stand.

Finally the matter was presented to Abraham Lincoln, then President, who settled the controversy by saying "Gentlemen, we will split the difference; we will set the standard gauge at four feet, eight and one half inches!" And so it was, and is. The "rail-splitter" split inches as well!

How characteristic of the kindly consideration and wisdom of that great man that he gave neither the opportunity to exult in a victory, but cause such burden as the situtation involved to fall equally upon each, since both had to change their tracks, and change them to the same extent!

Brevities

Brubaker in New Yorker: New York was grieved to learn that Rockefeller Center is finished. This can only mean that hundreds of innocent bystanders will be thrown out of work.

St. Louis Star-Times: Don't confuse the census enumerator with the radio quiz man. You not only will receive nothing for answering the questions, but on the contrary it may cost you $100 not to answer.

Pastures in the Clouds

Monitor Camera Club sent from Marie Helene Spengler, Pasadena, Calif.

Summer pasture near Winteregg, Switzerland, Jungfrau in the background

A Verse for Today . . .

I will open rivers in high places, and fountains in the midst of the valleys: I will make the wilderness a pool of water, and the dry land springs of water.—Isa. 41:18.

Party Fun

Balancing the 'Budget'

This game or stunt is to test one's sense of balance. To balance things on one's head is indeed a feat and a little practice often makes perfect. All you need to play this game is a tin pie plate, a handkerchief and an orange. Open up the handkerchief and place on the floor in as much of a cone shape as possible. The pie plate is then placed on the head of the player, rim downward, and the orange on the plate. With such headgear, the balancer must go down on his knees, pick up the handkerchief with his teeth and balance the orange on the pie plate at the same time. Some fun!—D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Did You Ever Wonder

What Kind of Dogs "Prairie Dogs" Are?

The prairie dog abounds in the high dry plains of Western United States. He is a relative of the gopher and the European marmot, and a sort of cousin to the ground squirrel.

He had the name "dog" bestowed on him because of his sharp little cry like the yelp of a young dog. When the prairie dog barks, he sits up, folds his forepaws over his stomach and emits a cheerful "Yap! Yap! Yap!" With every "Yap" up jerks his tail and he makes a funny little bow, like a puppet on strings. It has been said that he is a "dog whose voice is tied to his tail," for, indeed, one is never raised without the other!

The prairie dog lives in dog "towns" or colonies, making his home in burrows of his own making. At the mouth or entrance to each burrow is a protecting mound of earth, perhaps 18 inches high, to prevent water from flooding the burrow when the rains come.

The burrows extend downward at a steep slope for a dozen feet or more, then becoming winding horizontal tunnels or galleries for living quarters and winter storage of food.

Prairie dog towns are sometimes very extensive and thickly populated. In one plains region 7,200 prairie dogs were counted within a single square mile. The larger dog towns may be many miles in extent and have been estimated to include tens of thousands or even millions of prairie dogs.

The bark of the prairie dog is used as a signal to warn other members of the community of approaching danger. Unlike most burrowing animals, prairie dogs are very much interested in things above ground.

Whenever a number of prairie dogs are on the surface at once, one of them sits on the mound of earth at the mouth of his burrow and acts as sentry. On the first

suspicion of approaching danger, the sentry gives three sharp yelps, and every other dog becomes instantly silent and alert. If the danger keeps on coming closer, the sentry emits one "Yip!" and all the dogs run post haste to the mounds of their burrows. If the threat still persists, the danger cry is taken up on all sides and the exposed prairie dogs vanish in a flurry of scampering legs and a cloud of dust.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

In Lighter Vein

The Ideal Speech

Brown: "You are certainly a good luncheon speaker. How do you do it?"

Johnson: "Oh, it's easy. I just prepare a clever beginning and a brilliant ending, and then see to it that nothing gets in between."

Sherlock!

The major was questioning the ranks.

Major: "And what would you think if you saw a flag fluttering in the field like this?"

Private: "That the wind was blowing, sir." — Berliner Illustrierte.

Changing the Subject

Mr. Newrich had been asked to distribute prizes at the local school. During his speech he dwelt on the benefits of education. "What a wonderful thing is education!" he said. "Now, take arithmetic. If we are educated we know that two twos make four, that four fours make 16, that nine nines make—and then there's history. . . ."—Montreal Star.

Tried and Found Wanting

A girl called on a farmer and offered her services as shepherdess.

"No, no, lassie," said the farmer. "I advertised for a shepherd, not a shepherdess."

"I know that, but surely there's no reason why the work should not be undertaken by a woman."

"Well, a woman tried it once and made a mess of it."

"Who was she?"

"Bo-Peep."—Tit-Bits.

Bible Facts

Paul's "Large . . . Letter"

Toward the close of Paul's letter to the Galatians, as it is translated in our Common Version, we find the words: "Ye see how large a letter I have written unto you with mine own hand" (Gal. 6:11); but an examination of the original Greek suggests that the reference is probably not to a "large . . letter," in the sense of a lengthy epistle, for the word translated "letter" is really in the plural, "letters." And it would appear that the reference is to the "large letters" made by the apostle when he made use of his own handwriting instead of employing a secretary.

It is not clear from the context whether Paul wrote the whole letter with his own hand, or merely its concluding paragraph. The reason for the "large letters" may be that Paul was unaccustomed to doing much writing for himself, and so his script was large and unformed; or that, in this instance, he purposely wrote in capitals, as we would say, to emphasize the importance of his personal message.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Birds Make Friends

Los Angeles

Mr. A—— who had lived in a neighborhood for many years had a next-door neighbor whom he thought to be sullen and unsympathetic. Mr. B—— had tried many times to be friendly, but each time he was given no encouragement.

The neighbor had recently painted his house and Mr. A—— went over to congratulate him on his work. "I suppose," said he, "that it is because you are busy at other things that you have not painted your garage."

"No," replied the neighbor, "I cannot disturb the tenants there. Come and I will show them to you."

Surprised, Mr. A—— followed him to the vine-covered garage.

"See," said the neighbor, "the birds have built their nest in the vines, and I must not disturb them until the young are hatched and have deserted the nest."

The two men talked for some time, as they were both interested in birds. And from that time on they were the best of friends and spent many happy hours together.

Where Would You Find—

1. "Great Tom?"
2. The Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum?
3. The Marne River?
4. The Tamiami Trail?
5. A polar bear?
6. The city known as "The Pearl of the Desert"?
7. Ellis Island.
8. Hudson Bay?
9. Kansas State College?
10. Waikiki Beach?

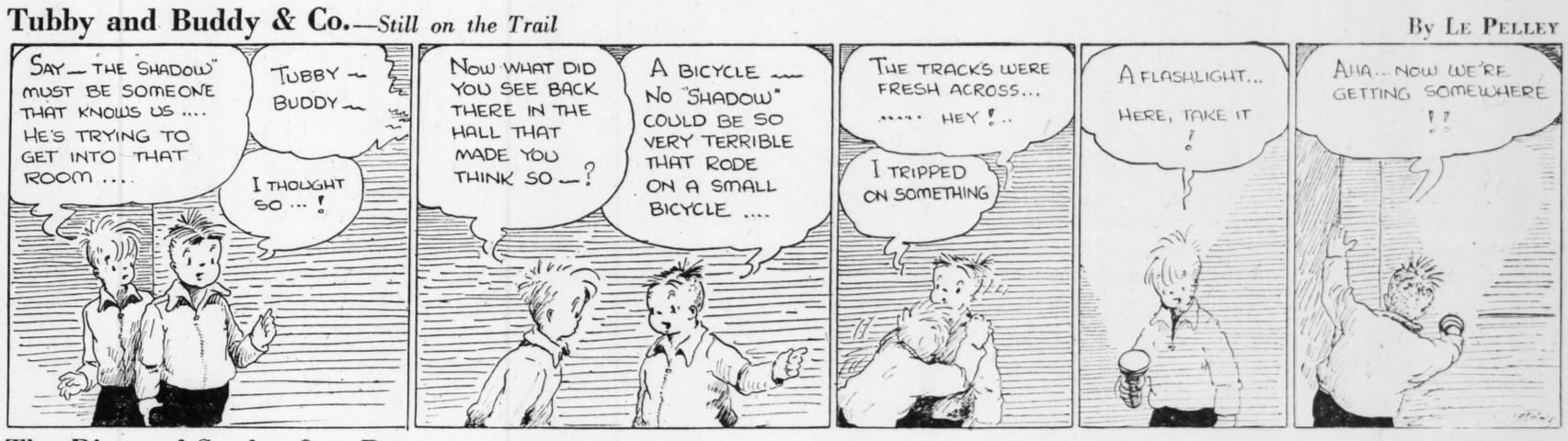
(Answers appear on this page)

Today

One of our illusions is that the present hour is not the critical, decisive hour. Write it on your heart that every day is the best day in the year. No man has learned anything rightly until he knows that every day is Doomsday.—Emerson.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Still on the Trail*

By LE PELLEY


SAY— THE SHADOW" MUST BE SOMEONE THAT KNOWS US .... HE'S TRYING TO GET INTO THAT ROOM ....
TUBBY — BUDDY —
I THOUGHT SO ... !
NOW WHAT DID YOU SEE BACK THERE IN THE HALL THAT MADE YOU THINK SO —?
A BICYCLE — NO "SHADOW" COULD BE SO VERY TERRIBLE THAT RODE ON A SMALL BICYCLE ....
THE TRACKS WERE FRESH ACROSS... ..... HEY!..
I TRIPPED ON SOMETHING
A FLASHLIGHT... HERE, TAKE IT
AHA.. NOW WE'RE GETTING SOMEWHERE !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Oh, That's Different*

By RODGERS

The Boss had me a little upset for a moment today
When I saw him fooling with my doghouse!
"Hey!" I barked, "it's too cold for that yet!"
But it turned out he was just getting ready to clean up the cellar—
So I wagged, "My mistake," and went on about my business!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Hidden Talent*

By THE HAGERS

A LETTER CAME, AND I'LL ADMIT IT HAS ME PUZZLED QUITE A BIT.
"DEAR COUSIN: IN YOUR TOWN I'LL FILL A SHORT ENGAGEMENT IN VAUDEVILLE.
MY ACT IS TOPS. 'TWILL STOP THE SHOW. SO MEET ME FRIDAY,— BUMBALO."
WELL, "BUMBALO," I DO NOT SEE WHERE YOU BLOOMED ON OUR FAMILY TREE!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Freedom to Picket

The two decisions of the United States Supreme Court holding invalid anti-picketing laws in Alabama and California give important confirmation and extension to the line of precedents upholding the right of peaceful picketing in labor disputes. Associate Justice Frank Murphy appropriately pointed out that this right may be compared to the property rights of employers and must accordingly be protected. Opportunity to voice peaceably his views about his job affects the amount of property the employee may earn or acquire by attending to his work.

It is an important point in the Alabama case that both sides agreed the picketing was peaceful. It consisted of the action of one man, Byron Thornhill, a union official, walking slowly in front of a wood processing plant, carrying a placard, and talking to a non-union employee. This is a very different matter from strike sabotage or violence, of which testimony is being given in a case in New York City, or from the alleged extortion of burdensome dues from low-paid workers, which is charged against an official of the Building Service Employees' Union in that city. It is different even from the mass or group picketing of business or factory entrances which presents a closer question in some States.

The court opinion deals with the subject as a matter of freedom of speech or of assemblage and discussion. In this respect it may be said that the arguments adduced apply to the desirability of amendment of the Wagner Act to assure freedom of expression by employers so long as unaccompanied by duress or implied threats. At any rate, it is a significant milestone in American labor law that the highest Court, with the concurrence of its oldest members excepting only one, should declare: "Free discussion concerning the conditions in industry and the causes of labor disputes appear to us indispensable to the effective and intelligent use of the processes of popular government to shape the destiny of modern industrial society."

Staggering Finance

The imagination which was staggered by the heights of New Deal finance will have an equally hard job coping with the peaks of British war finance. Figures seem to have lost all meaning. It does not aid in understanding to know that Sir John Simon has just introduced a $10,000,000,000 budget. What is $10,000,000,000 in terms of work and sacrifice? That is the question, and yet one doesn't know this answer, unless one is the Briton who will have to make it.

All of this budget, of course, will not come out of current earnings. Less than half is to be raised by taxation. Even the remainder will not come from borrowing in the strict sense of the term—that is, from the savings accumulated from past earnings. A good deal of the money will be raised out of bank credit. The Treasury will offer its promises to pay to the banks, and the banks will put bank money at the disposal of the Treasury in return for those promises to pay. And that means that the budgeting for this war is to be like, though less like, the budgeting of past wars—namely, it will be effected to a greater or less extent by inflation.

How much inflation is secreted in this budget is not a statistical computation. Inflation is easiest to detect in a sharp rise in prices. It is a phenomenon which comes when an increasing amount of money is in circulation without a corresponding increase in the circulation of goods. The new budget increases the availability of money. To that extent it is inflationary, because goods cannot be increased correspondingly. There is reduced output of consumable goods when so much of the national output is armament and so many of the workers are now non-productively employed in the military forces.

Mr. Chamberlain once put the issue in brief when he said that the task of preventing inflation was a problem of curtailing private expenditures while the Government's are war-swollen. Taxation will serve such a purpose. Voluntary abstinence will help, too. And then there is the new rationing as a supplementary aid. To what extent these anti-inflationary devices will work depends on personal habits as well as economic policy.

Mr. J. M. Keynes, the British economist, would have made abstinence from "excessive" consumption compulsory rather than voluntary. That is, private savings would have been compulsorily borrowed by the Government for war finance. The British Government, apparently, is not willing to go so far in insuring against inflation.

Charge to Moscow's Account

The world which hoped to aid its reconstruction will regret that plucky Finland, for many years a power in the Olympic Games, has finally given up all hope of staging the 1940 athletic show at Helsinki.

Although heavily outnumbered by the entries of a majority of rival nations, the Finns had always finished high in the Olympics. Their consistent triumphs in the longer running events have been remarkable down through the years. They had looked ahead with pride and considerable enthusiasm to 1940, and the opportunity to play host to the world's leading athletes. They must wait indefinitely, but theirs should be the next turn. The world will not forget Finland.

Eyes Across the Adriatic

The Adriatic has never been quite wide enough for Italian comfort. It exposes a long Italian coastline to attack from the Dalmatian coast, now held by Yugoslavia, which would hardly attack Il Duce's Italy, but which one day may not be able to hold it against the new tide of Pan Germanism. The historic drive of Germany toward the Adriatic helped to make up Italy's mind in 1915, and the Treaty of London of that year brought Italy into the World War on the Allied side.

Among the promises of that secret document was one providing for cession of the Dalmatian coast to Italy. And Italy might have had it but for one big unforeseen development. This was the entry of the United States into the war. President Wilson took the idea of self-determination seriously enough to prevent the handing over of Yugoslavs to Italian rule. But Italy apparently has not ceased to covet that narrow strip of territory, possibly because some military experts consider the Dalmatian coast superior strategically to Italy's own coast across the narrow sea.

Now there is talk of the Dalmatian coast again. Once more it seems to be on the auction block. But this time the auctioneer is in Berlin. Dalmatia is one of the prizes that Italy may look forward to winning if Premier Mussolini helps Reichsführer Hitler to victory—so the reports run. But in the dog-eat-dog world of sheer force can a middle-sized dog forget that when he has dined on a little dog there is still a big dog intending to dine on both? Germany was too near the Adriatic for Italian comfort in 1914. How must Italians feel now that the Third Reich's conquest of Austria has brought a greater Germany within sixty miles of Trieste?

Controlling Billboards

Efforts of the Massachusetts Civic League to eliminate illegal billboards from the roadsides of the Commonwealth through a checkup conducted this month should meet with the approval and co-operation of all lovers of natural beauty. That Massachusetts has such regulation is in no small measure attributable to activities of such groups as the Civic League.

In the entire State there were on November 30 less than 5,000 billboards, but the League estimates that through laxity in enforcing the law some 500 additional advertising signs have been erected illegally, although the organized outdoor advertising industry has shown its willingness to conform to the public will.

One need but look at Florida, where billboards are unrestricted, to realize what an asset some form of control is. In that southern resort State, where the tourist trade is such an important item, billboards and roadside signs are increasing constantly even along some of the most scenic highways. On the Jacksonville-to-Miami highway, for example, there are more than twenty-three signs or billboards to a mile—double the number found there in 1934. On a two-mile stretch approaching St. Augustine, ninety signs were counted recently, and in less than two miles on a road approaching Orlando, seventy-seven signs were noted.

Massachusetts was the pioneer in keeping billboards out of residential districts, back off the highways and away from intersections, and prohibiting them in locations of unusual scenic beauty or where they are "harmful to public welfare"—a broad provision which enables the authorities to keep them under control.

Trying to Localize War

Within a short time of the opening of the war in 1914, it became evident that it was a world war. There was fighting in many parts of Africa. Japan was fighting on the Allied side in the Far East. The participation of Turkey in the struggle on the side of the Central Powers was destined to evolve Iraq and an Arabian Kingdom. Within Europe, Italy was a belligerent, and other lesser countries now neutral were ranged upon one side or the other. Even the United States was ultimately drawn in.

The issue of the present conflict is only one of two major problems which now harass civilized human beings. The second is whether and to what extent it can be localized. The United States has directed its whole policy not only to keeping out of present hostilities, but to keeping out of embroilments which might possibly draw it in; even its ships are diverted from trading in war zones. But there are other neutral countries which are even more passionate in their desire to keep their neutrality and yet foresee that at any moment they may be involved. Sweden at this moment is face to face with this question. For Norway and Denmark it already is unhappily answered.

Of the countries in Europe which are not now belligerents there is probably not one which desires to enter the war or does not cherish the hope that it may be spared from participating.

Italy clearly desires to remain non-belligerent, though its Government might be ready to join in at a late stage on the winning side, with a view to strengthening its position in the Mediterranean. The Netherlands, Belgium, and Switzerland all fear that they may be invaded by German armies seeking to outflank the Maginot Line. All the Balkan States are in suspense.

The neutral countries in Europe are in a state of semi-belligerency. Most of them have their forces partially mobilized, and keep them on a war footing, while hurriedly spending money on military equipment, and training their citizen armies.

To be a neutral in Europe is not to be free of the war and many of its most severe hardships. The present position is that a considerable part of the world is looking on at a conflict which supremely concerns it and could be stopped by concerted action, but holds its hand in the earnest desire to localize it. Such a policy has not sufficed to keep Norway or Denmark out of war. How many of the remaining non-belligerents may find it sufficient is yet a question.

The Bookshelf

The Squalus Rescues

"The Squalus has sunk off Portsmouth with 59 men inside; get started." Nat A. Barrows, Boston Globe reporter, had just entered the city room on the afternoon of May 23, 1939, when the managing editor met him with those words. Barrows made for the cashier's office, snatched up his expense money and within five minutes "got started" on an assignment that was to last nearly five months.

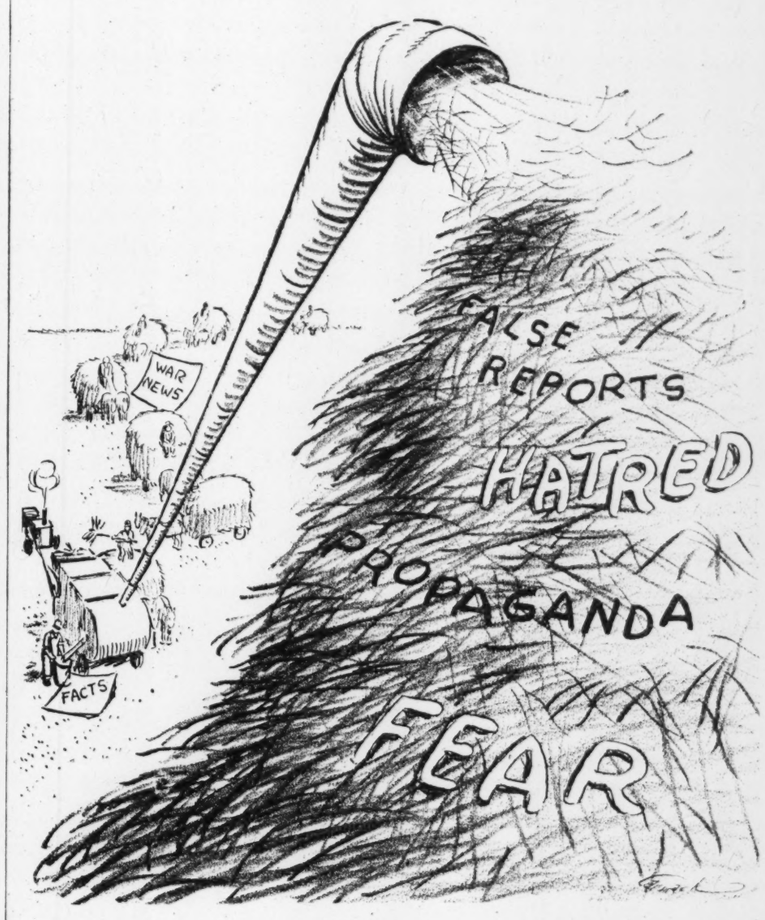
In BLOW ALL BALLAST! (New York: Dodd, Mead. $2.75) he records the disaster which befell the United States Navy's newest submarine while running her sea trials outside of Isle of Shoals, the rescue of 33 survivors imprisoned in the two forward compartments, and the summer-long struggle to raise the ship and tow it back to port.

The author's technique is a model of that city-room maxim: "Don't write it; tell it!" His stirring saga of the Squalus rescue and subsequent salvage job is a grand piece of descriptive writing, vivid, tense, at times terrifying in its presentment of the sailors' plight. He has interviewed the survivors, and through his day-to-day contacts with naval technicians, divers and seamen engaged in raising the wreck, Barrows has reconstructed an authentic picture of one of the Navy's great peacetime achievements.

Barrows was on hand when the first survivor came up out of the sea in the first heartening test of Commander Momsen's submarine diving bell. He dashed off dispatches on the rolling deck of the salvage ship Falcon that told of constant defeat as divers struggled to fasten chains around the hulk 240 feet under the sea. He tells how the naval salvagers finally brought the waterlogged ship to the surface, only to see it yaw suddenly, part its supporting cables and slide beneath the waves.

His account of the long interval in which the survivors were forced to wait before the red smoke from the distress bomb was sighted and help was finally summoned offers a fine tribute to their superb morale and particularly the calm leadership of Lieut. Oliver F. Naquin, the captain of the Squalus. The heroic persistence of the naval divers and salvagers facing problems of engineering, diving, and seamanship that "had no parallel" in the annals of the service builds up to a moving scene in which the survivors are mustered on the barnacled deck while Lieutenant Naquin reads the official orders placing the Squalus out of commission. The terse, "Well done!" radioed to the crew by the chief of salvage operations makes a fitting climax to their courageous accomplishment. Barrows deserves as much, too, for his account. H. T.

Threshing Time—for Everyone



Mexico and the Oil Companies

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I happened upon a curious and unusually significant volume in a public library the other day, its title, "Mexico at the Bar of Public Opinion," by Burt M. McConnell. On leafing through the book, my fingers were fairly scorched by the fulsome blasts against Mexico, her President, and her oil expropriations. Challenged, I turned to the title page and preface, where I learned that the book had been financed and copyrighted by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and donated to the library by the publisher.

Mr. McConnell, formerly of the Literary Digest staff, uses the method of arranging selected quotations from various newspapers and articles to support the thesis of the book, namely, that immediate force should be used to intimidate the Mexican Government into restoring the oil properties to the Standard Oil on their own terms.

The book tells some truth, more half truths, and a great many untruths. In Mr. McConnell's quotations from the various sources in support of his thesis, three things are apparent:

1. He encourages the reader to mistake opinion for fact. The average editor of the average American newspaper has not the time, nor, perhaps, the facilities to acquire the mass of detailed fact needed for forming a basic opinion about such a delicate and complex question. Hence he usually represents a lay, rather than authoritative opinion. Yet editorial comment is largely accepted as authority by the average reader.

2. In the bibliography of special writers and magazines consulted, the following, and others, are conspicuous for their absence: Hubert Herring, Dr. S. G. Inman, Roland Hall Sharp, Carleton Beals, Current History, and The Nation, all of which have given able attention to this dilemma.

3. He has cut and selected out of context parts of quotations to suit his ends. This is particularly noticeable in his quotations from The Christian Science Monitor. He has used partial sentences and isolated paragraphs to bolster this violent attack on Mexico, whereas it has been the consistent policy of the Monitor to report fairly and with careful attention the problems of both sides of the dispute and other Latin-American questions covering the last year and one half. I know that their content does not support the thesis of this book.

If readers are anxious to get a fair glimpse of the question, and cannot do extensive reading, I recommend the following from The Christian Science Monitor: "Smearing Mexico," by Betty Kirk, Magazine Section, April 8, 1939; The World at Your Fireside Series for Dec. 8, 1939 on Mexico; and in Harper's Magazine for October, 1938, "Cardenas of Mexico," by Hubert Herring, a summary of the circumstances of the expropriation.

Of course we of the United States will insist that Mexico give the American oil companies a fair deal within the facts of the case. We must insist no less vehemently that the oil companies give Mexico a fair deal.

Butte, Montana — E. R. E.

Mirror of World Opinion

To Keep a Casteless Society

Freedom of the mind, social mobility through education, universal schooling—these are the three fundamentals of the Jeffersonian tradition. They have represented the aspirations and desires of a free people embarked on a new experiment, the perpetuation of a casteless nation.

To many of the present college generation the phrase "equality of opportunity" seems a mockery, a trite collection of idle words. In this I see the major challenge to our educational system, a challenge which can be met only by a radical reconstruction. If the Nation wants to bend its efforts to have as free and classless a society as possible, then for those of us concerned with schools and colleges our course is clearly plotted. . . .

Is it too late, too late for our schools to revitalize the idea of a classless nation? Can we complete the necessary major readjustment in our educational system in time to prevent the extinction of the Jeffersonian tradition?

I believe we can, if we make haste. I predict at least another century of vigor for the American ideal. I envisage a further trial on this continent for many generations of our unique type of social order. I look forward to a future American society in which social mobility is sufficient to keep the Nation in essence casteless—a society in which the ideals of both personal liberty and social justice can be maintained—a society which through a system of public education resists the distorting pressures of urbanized, industrial life.

In short, I have faith in the continuation of a republic composed of citizens each prepared to shoulder the responsibility for his own destiny.—From an address by JAMES B. CONANT, President of Harvard University, before the University of California at Los Angeles.

"Homes at $2,500"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recent publications in the press referring to "Homes at $2,500" encouraged by the F. H. A. prompts a warning at this time as to the pitfalls that such a premature promise may lead the unsuspecting home seeker into. Such low costs are now possible only for non-fireproof structures of such inferior construction, that the added cost of fuel and maintenance may seriously endanger home ownership by the low-income groups they are intended for.

One serious mistake of the past, from the home owner's standpoint, is that real estate developers do not sell "shelter" on the basis of what it will cost the home owner at the end of a five-year period to own and maintain same. Recent progress indicates that a slightly increased initial expense in construction would lead to a lower cost of ownership and maintenance during the five-year period. This is particularly true of fireproof vs. non-fireproof, insulated and non-insulated construction.

Non-fireproof housing can now be built at costs as low as $1,800 to $2,500. These may meet requirements for emergency, relief, or interim housing, serving its purpose for a period of about five years, but it is not the kind that the architect and engineer can conscientiously recommend for the investment of building loan, savings, insurance and similar institutions, and for investment by the low-income group.

With that co-operation urged by Former President Hoover, when he was Secretary of the United States Department of Commerce, which would result in uniform building codes, standardization of building material and equipment, existing pre-fabrication methods (dependent upon co-operation of labor and capital) it could now be possible to build fireproof homes and other buildings at no greater cost than that required for well-built non-fireproof buildings.

New York — MAURICE DEUTSCH

Gestapo Methods?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Gestapo method used by the Dies Committee in arresting Americans who refuse to give the names of members of their organizations constitutes a serious threat to the very fundamentals of American democracy, the American Constitution and the Bill of Rights. Today the Communist leaders are arrested. Tomorrow it may be labor leaders. Many workers join a labor organization with the understanding that their names will be kept secret because they fear reprisals from their employers. If Mr. Dies wins the right to imprison leaders of a minority political party, he will next imprison leaders of labor organizations. Under the banner of Americanism, Dies is following straight in the path of Hitlerism.

Boston — V. H. B.

The Wide Horizon

Who Pays for Strikes?

By Harry De Lasaux

SAN FRANCISCO

When labor and industry quarrel and stop the flow of business traffic there is a vital third factor involved. And he is an innocent factor. He is the business man "in between." Whether labor is in the right in striking, or industry is in the right in tying up work, or whether they are both in the wrong, our friend the "man in between" is the innocent victim.

According to one wholesale produce merchant, the "man in between" is the "forgotten man" in the battle between labor and industry. Let us call him Mr. X. For twelve years he has tried to carry on his wholesale fruit and vegetable business in San Francisco under strike and lockout conditions that have meant thousands of dollars of total loss to him. For whether a tieup is for a long time, or whether it is relatively short, any delay in traffic means the total loss of perishable commodities.

Mr. X has followed with deep understanding the history of the world famous dock strikes in San Francisco Bay. He knows both sides of the story; he has seen the justice and injustice of the whole weary and bitter affair. He knows the inside story of the wretched conditions of seaman and dock worker, and the complicated political intrigue that has prolonged the strife. Out of this close observation, as a vitally interested "man in between," he has seen the greatly improved labor conditions, and more efficient operation of the shipping business. And yet, one disturbing thought remains: not one of the leaders of the contending elements has ever shown any real measure of concern over the "man in between."

* * *

A few interesting incidents, humorous only in the telling, will illustrate our friend the wholesale produce merchant's point of view. Back in 1936, toward the end of September, a waterfront strike was due to be called on a certain day. The day before the scheduled walkout, one of the large liners which was to sail the day of the strike, pulled out into midstream. Aboard the ship was the wholesaler's consignment of fresh fruits and vegetables for the Hawaiian Islands, valued at $4,000. The crew of the ship decided to strike a bit ahead of time, and went ashore. The vessel was tied up in midstream so long that the fruit and vegetables had to be dumped overboard. Besides our friend's personal loss, the entire cargo of perishables amounting to about $100,000 was lost. Through the actions of labor, that was money thrown overboard.

In March of 1939, Mr. X sent a thousand lugs of choice Florida tomatoes to a certain dock, consigned to the Hawaiian Islands. In the meantime, labor developed a grievance against that particular dock, and refused to handle a cargo there. When the shipping companies found that out, they got together and decided to close the port of San Francisco. The vessel to which the thousand lugs of choice Florida tomatoes was consigned, immediately sailed for Los Angeles, without giving the merchant the opportunity of having his wares loaded, or of getting them removed from the dock. The tomatoes stood on the dock ten days and spoiled. The merchant took the total loss, due to the actions of ship owners.

On another occasion a large consignment of perishables was shipped to the Orient. But at Honolulu the crew decided to strike. The ship was tied up there so long the entire cargo of perishables valued at $75,000 was ruined.

* * *

But things don't always work out that way. Just before Christmas of 1937 Mr. X had orders from the Hawaiian Islands for 300 boxes of choice oranges, always a treat to the Islanders, but especially so at Yuletide. But came the strike. There was only one thing to be done: mail the oranges on a Japanese boat. Since the law forbids shipments between American ports on any but American boats, the only way to get the oranges on a boat was to take advantage of the United States mail contract. So the produce merchant and a crew of stamp-lickers spent the day licking stamps and sticking them on the crates. If the oranges had gone by freight the cost would have been around $120. By mail, the shipping cost was $4,000. Those oranges cost the islanders a pretty penny that year!

Which brings us to the point that strikes are costly, and the consumer pays. While labor and industry carry on their heated conflicts in blissful indifference to the vast public they serve, someone has to pay. And here's another very practical illustration: During the long days of the waterfront tie-ups in San Francisco, produce merchants have had to ship their goods to Los Angeles harbor by refrigerator truck or train, thence to be rehandled and reshipped. Who pays that extra cost?

The question must sooner or later be asked: How can labor or industry ever hope to solve its problems on the basis of lasting justice, until both sides are willing to give earnest consideration to the "man in between" and his friend, the ultimate consumer who foots the bill?

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books wisely.—Ruskin.

On Suppressing Opinion

If all mankind minus one were of one opinion, and only one person were of the contrary opinion, mankind would be no more justified in silencing that one person, than he, if he had the power, would be justified in silencing mankind. Were an opinion a personal possession of no value except to the owner; if to be obstructed in the enjoyment of it were simply a private injury, it would make some difference whether the injury was inflicted only on a few persons or on many. But the peculiar evil of silencing the expression of an opinion is, that it is robbing the human race; posterity as well as the existing generation; those who dissent from the opinion, still more than those who hold it. If the opinion is right, they are deprived of the opportunity of exchanging error for truth; if wrong, they lose what is almost as great a benefit, the clearer perception and livelier impression of truth, produced by its collision with error.—JOHN STUART MILL in "Utilitarianism, Liberty, and Representative Government."